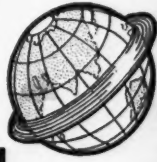



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THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS



EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

NOVEMBER, 1912 (1)

Who Are Fighting in the Balkans and Why?

Trust Regulation: The Middleman

Hygiene as a World-Wide Social Problem

Water Conservation by Our Cities

Canada's Government-Owned Railroad

The County: An Administrative Anomaly

Nicaragua in Revolution

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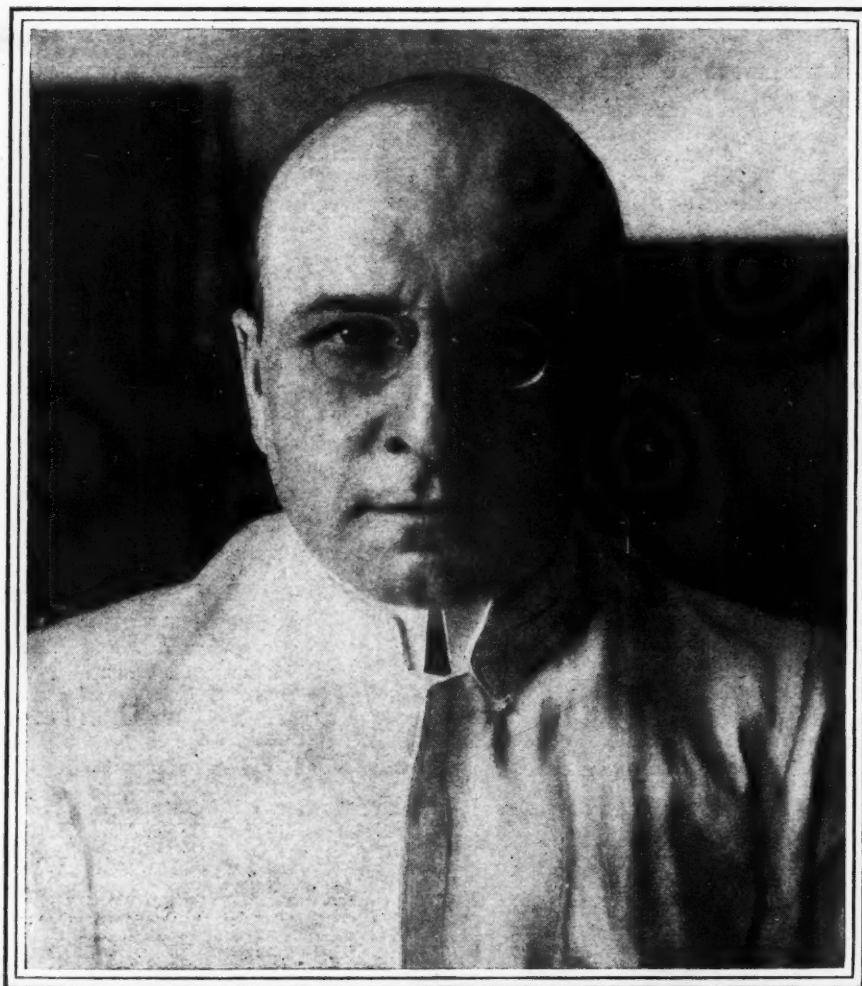
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DR. ALEXIS CARREL, WINNER OF THE NOBEL 1912 PRIZE FOR MEDICINE

(While such a large portion of the world is resounding with the clash of war and the animosities of political strife, America records a notable victory of peace. For the first time since it was established the Nobel prize for research work in medicine is to come to this country. This honor was awarded last month for 1912 to Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Dr. Carrel's researches in medicine during the past two years have demonstrated that it is possible to prolong heart life after removal from the body to which the heart belongs. Last spring he succeeded in keeping the heart tissue of a chicken alive one hundred and twenty days apart from the body. This discovery offers great possibilities for constructive surgery, and has aroused much speculation in scientific circles as to whether "permanent life" might not be made possible. Dr. Carrel is a Frenchman by birth and a graduate of the University of Lyons. In 1903 he was in charge of the laboratory at McGill University, in Montreal, and afterwards at the University of Chicago. In 1906 he came to the Rockefeller Institute. The first Nobel prize to come to this country was awarded, in 1906, to President Roosevelt for his services in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan. The next year (1907) Prof. A. A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, was awarded the prize for physics)

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

The Process—Always Forward

We must not lose our sense of good things already achieved, in our eager demand for things still better, or in our sense of alarm lest what some men proclaim as the gospel of progress should prove fallacious or harmful. It is simply necessary to do the best we can and allow much to the element of time. On most public questions, differences that seem to divide the masses of men can almost always be accounted for by this one factor of divergence in the rapidity with which people arrive at their convictions. The reformer proclaims his doctrines in advance. The average mind moves more slowly. After the lapse of years this particular reformer is overtaken, and likely enough he comes to be known as a conservative. In English statesmanship, it has often been the case that fundamental measures of democratic or social progress demanded by the Liberals and Radicals have eventually been put into final form and given practical effect by the Conservative party. Where the people have been given power, as in this country, they must be allowed to work out their own political salvation; and there can be no avoiding the necessity of facing difficult and perplexing situations. But if all the forces of right and justice in the community are striving to train boys and girls to be good citizens, we may be allowed to believe that the cause of human welfare will make gains rather than losses as the decades go by.

In the Balkans—a Contrast

In this country we have the great blessing of civil order and international peace. The people of southeastern Europe, for a long period past, have lived in the constant apprehension of war. This state of mind so affects entire communities that it would be almost impossible for members of typical American com-

munities to understand it. The present situation in the Balkan States—where, as these pages close for the press, there seems no prospect of averting a general war against Turkey—is largely to be explained as psychological. It is not that Bulgarians and Serbians and Greeks, or even Montenegrins, have any love whatever for the frightful hazards and unspeakable horrors of modern warfare. Those people love their homes, their little farms, the peaceful life of their villages and neighborhoods. But they have inherited an uncompleted task. The children are trained in the history of the struggle of the subject Christian races to throw off the yoke of the Turk. Unsettled problems are always a menace to peace.

The Uncompleted Task

It has been inevitable for generations,—even for centuries,—that the rule of the Turks over native Christian races upon European soil must come to an end. It does, indeed, matter much whether in a given province the Turkish rule is more atrocious or less. But the idea is implanted in the minds of all the non-Mohammedan peoples of various languages and nationalities that the over-rule of the Turks is a false and abhorrent thing that must be brought to an end. It would of course have been ended long ago, but for the ambitions and rivalries of the great European powers, which have not wanted to break up the Turkish hold upon Macedonia and the remaining provinces of European Turkey until they could respectively make sure of gaining something for themselves, or of preventing the gain of something by their rivals. Elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW we are presenting this situation in southeastern Europe with more thoroughness and detail. Suffice it here to note the contrast between the peaceful conditions that surround our

lives in the United States and the dreads and terrors that have for so long a time affected the minds of great masses of men and women living in the troubled regions of the Danube and the Balkans.

*Human
Progress in
Bulgaria*

In spite of difficulties that might have furnished excuses for lax and apathetic social and political life in those small countries, there has been amazing progress in the past thirty years. There has been a spirit of intense loyalty and patriotism in all of these small kingdoms and principalities that has not merely shown itself in the form of military readiness for external conflict, but in affairs of internal improvement. This is particularly true of Bulgaria and Greece. It is also true of Servia, of Rumania, and of Bosnia (which, however, has owed its internal progress in large part to the wisdom of Austrian administrators). Progress of all sorts, in a country or a community, is often stimulated by some great stress or emotion of a universal character. Bulgaria, for instance, was under the rule of the Turks until thirty-five years ago. That Turkish rule was attended by frightful atrocities in the last years of its continuance. The effort to obtain emancipation lifted the Bulgarians to great heights of heroic valor, and of determination to take a worthy place in the world. Their material opportunities were not brilliant; but high spirit and noble purpose transformed Bulgaria from a wretched Turkish province into a nation of progressive, well-governed, well-educated people.

*Our
Superior
Opportunities*

If in that corner of Europe men have the courage to stand together, facing their problems and achieving far better things for their children than were enjoyed by their parents, surely we in the United States have no cause for disheartenment. And, above all, we have no excuse if we tolerate bad conditions. In Bulgaria, in Switzerland, in Denmark, the institutions of government are carried on for the welfare and progress of all the people. In the United States, under our system, we have brilliant opportunity to promote the public interest, and we have only to apply to the task of government our best elements in character and our best qualities in statesmanship, in order to bring about many things that would make life even better than at present. The great political campaign through which we have been passing has no other true significance than this: It means that within the sphere of those matters that

belong to the national government, the people want the best attainable results. It means that in each one of the forty-eight States of the Union the people perceive an opportunity to act together through their central agency in such a way as to obtain for everybody what nobody alone could obtain for himself. It means that in our cities and smaller divisions there is a chance to make life more wholesome and desirable in many way if only the people were high-spirited and earnest enough to secure for themselves the kind of administration that would be carried on in the public interest rather than in that of the alliance between business and politics.

*This Year's
Political
Campaign*

The great contest this year, on the national plane, is one of principles that go deeper than party habits and traditions. This magazine has always stood for certain principles of political and social progress. It has usually presented those principles in what may be called the concrete educational way, rather than in the contentious and argumentative fashion, or in a merely abstract manner. It is hard, however, in a campaign year of intense strivings for the immediate success of the principles in which one believes, to avoid to some extent the attitude of partisan preference. The political life of the old parties has by no means been completely separated from sympathy and association with right conceptions and principles of progress. There is very much in both of the old parties that has responded—sometimes tardily, but not insincerely—to the enlightened growth of public opinion. But for a good while past, neither of the old parties has had unity and strength of leadership in the work of political reform and social progress.

*Parties
and
Doctrines*

In both old parties strong leaders and right principles have met with constant obstruction because of the mercenary game of professional politics, which has been played at the expense of party honor and of the public well-being. One of the best things resulting from this past year of intense political discussion will be the relative weakening everywhere of machine politics and the boss system, whether on the high plane of the nation's government or in the more obscure political life of States and localities. Another thing that we shall gain will be the breaking-up, in large part, of the secret financing of candidates and movements by the heads of trusts and corporations. We shall bring our political life out into the open,

and that will be very useful. In the opinion of this magazine, there is great merit in most of the principles and particular reforms demanded in the platform of the Progressive party. But there is also much merit in many of the things contained in the Democratic and Republican platforms. When one views things broadly, one must admit that the American people are not just now sharply divided over definite problems of legislation. There are men of all sorts of views in each of the three leading parties,—just as nowadays there are men of all shades and complexions of theology in every one of the leading religious denominations.

Tariff as a Practical Issue

The Democratic party is full of men who are free-traders in principle and high-protectionists in practice. The Republican party has a good many members who are protectionists in principle while very doubtful about the application of the doctrine. The Progressives as individuals hold all sorts of tariff views, but their official attitude supports the principle of protection while demanding scientific tariff revision from the standpoint of the general welfare, rather than a tariff made by "log-rolling" and dictated by its immediate beneficiaries. Let us suppose the selection of a hundred thoughtful and public-spirited men from each one of these three parties,—a body of three hundred in all. Imagine them removed from the exigencies of party politics so that they might forget their parties and think solely of the country and its needs. It would be quite possible for such a body to lay down the lines of a general tariff policy that could be pursued for the next twenty years, and to formulate methods in accordance with which tariff revision could be carried on from time to time. These three hundred men would not be unanimous, yet it is not unlikely that they could reach general agreements in which five-sixths of the body would cheerfully concur.

Differences that Are Not Vital

Our object in putting the matter in this way is to show that the intelligent and responsible citizenship of the United States is not sharply divided, just now, upon a question like the tariff. There is a general belief that the principle of levying tariffs in such a way as to afford protection to American industry and production must be applied for a good many years to come. The Democratic House bills, which were accepted by the Senate and vetoed by President Taft, while reducing the aver-

age level quite appreciably, still left us with a very high tariff. The country, therefore, is not passionately divided between protectionists and free-traders; but what it really wants is high statesmanship and thorough, scientific judgment applied to the task of making our tariff fit our national needs. It is natural enough that in the stress of a political campaign the speakers and writers of each party should do their best to criticize the attitude of opposing parties upon any great question like revising the tariff or better regulating large industrial corporations. And doubtless Governor Wilson's way of approaching these questions may well please many citizens better than Colonel Roosevelt's way or President Taft's way. Nevertheless, one might venture to say that if these three men, with their knowledge and experience, could be wholly removed from the exigencies of party leadership, and could be appointed to act together, with ample leisure, as a committee to lay down the lines and principles of a tariff policy for the next twenty years, and to suggest the machinery by which, through a tariff commission or otherwise, we could deal with the concrete business, they would almost certainly be able to agree upon some statesmanlike and workable proposals. Thus the country does not know, and cannot be expected to know, exactly how the tariff problem ought to be solved. The thing that men now want is wisdom and good sense applied in the non-partisan spirit to all these economic problems, whether relating to the tariff, the trusts, the railroads, the shipping and navigation laws, or any other matter of current importance.

The Verdict to be Rendered

Happily, we shall not have failed to move to some extent in the right direction as a result of the great popular debating of the present year. As for the probable results of the balloting on November 5, it is enough to say that the American Sovereign clearly refuses to announce his verdict in advance. In other words, there are millions of voters who do not seem this year to be under control of the traditional party spirit. Some of these will express their convictions best by not voting at all. Many of them will vote for one party in the Presidential election, and for a different party in their State and local contests. Many business men, including bankers and the heads of large corporations, seek the success of the Republican party on its old lines and under the control of its present managers. Vast bodies of men believe that the Demo-



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COLONEL ROOSEVELT IN WASHINGTON LAST MONTH

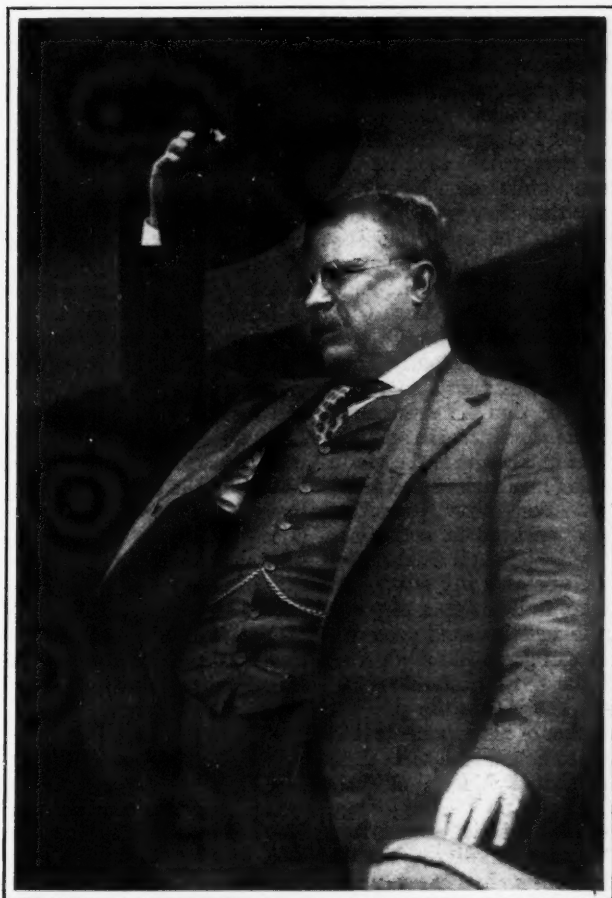
(Colonel Roosevelt appeared before the Senate committee investigating campaign contributions and expenditures on October 4, and added further details to the extensive answer he had already made—in a letter to Senator Clapp—to the charges that he had been aware of Standard Oil contributions in the campaign of 1904. The picture shown above was photographed on that day)

cratic party has earned its innings, and that its candidates and platform are abundantly entitled to confidence and support. The adherents of the national Progressive party comprise a great number of men and women of

intense conviction and deep zeal for political and social reform. With their program of popular measures, the Progressives count upon the support of wage-earning voters almost everywhere. If this were a normal political year, Governor Wilson and the Democrats would certainly win. It is easy to calculate that with the Republican voters split into two bodies, the Democratic candidate must needs gain the victory in spite of himself. But nothing can be counted upon with any degree of assurance. The betting odds, of course, have been strongly in Governor Wilson's favor. That Colonel Roosevelt will cast a tremendously heavy vote is the belief of impartial observers. President Taft's support during October seemed weak, and there was apparently no real conviction behind the bold claims that the Republican campaign managers were giving to the newspapers. But an organization so completely ramified and powerfully intrenched as the old Republican party must always control a large number of votes through the sheer strength of organization and of party cohesion.

Col. Roosevelt Assailed

The campaign reached its climax of thrill and sensation when, on the evening of October 14, at Milwaukee, a bold attempt was made upon the life of Colonel Roosevelt. The Progressive candidate had just entered a waiting automobile, with his secretary and immediate companions, in order to proceed to the Auditorium to make a set speech before a great audience. Among the people thronging the sidewalk was a man who managed to approach close to the automobile and who fired a revolver with the evident intention of sending a bullet through Colonel Roosevelt's heart. The shot, as later discovered, passed through the Colonel's overcoat and also through the manuscript sheets of the speech that was in an inner right-hand coat pocket. The bullet then penetrated the right breast to a depth of perhaps three inches. The would-be assassin was immediately seized and disarmed by the alert and courageous Elbert E. Martin of Colonel Roosevelt's party. The heroic candidate himself insisted upon going directly to the Auditorium, where he proceeded, against the urgent remonstrance of physicians, to deliver his speech, occupying about an hour's time. Nothing could better have illustrated the marvelous vitality and the physical and moral courage of Colonel Roosevelt, than his pluck in proceeding with the speech. It was not prudent from the ordinary standpoint, but it was soldier-like,



Photograph by Fritch, New Orleans

COLONEL ROOSEVELT ON HIS RECENT SPEAKING TOUR

(The above is a very excellent and typical likeness of Colonel Roosevelt when recognizing the applause of a crowd. It was photographed at New Orleans, late in September. At the moment when he was shot in Milwaukee, on the evening of October 14, he had risen to his feet in the automobile and lifted his hat, precisely as in this picture)

and it was done in no spirit of ostentation. It is quite likely that Colonel Roosevelt felt that when once he submitted himself to the hands of the surgeons it would be impossible, in the three weeks that remained before election, for him to take any further speaking part in the campaign. Under such circumstances, it might have seemed to him almost imperative to expend some part of his strength in addressing the great waiting audience that was sure to listen with the more eagerness and close attention because of the unprecedented circumstances. Never had a formal speech been entered upon and carried to its conclusion under conditions so remarkable.

*A Man
Above
Reproach*

In his opening remarks, Colonel Roosevelt spoke with feeling and sincerity of his own motives in the present campaign. He declared that he was not in the movement from any desire for his own personal success, but because of his devotion to the principles of his platform and the cause that he represented. He further spoke with firmness, though not with exaggeration, regarding the danger of incitement to the assassination of public men when misrepresentation and abuse are carried so far by the opposing newspapers as to play upon the morbid propensities of a certain type of disordered mind. It was this same sort of

incitement that resulted in the assassination of Presidents Garfield and McKinley. The virulence of the attacks upon Colonel Roosevelt has been almost unexampled; and thousands of men who ought to know better have been led so far in their feeling against him as to say openly and everywhere that he is a dangerous character, while some have been so reckless as to say that they would be glad if he were destroyed. The man who shot Colonel Roosevelt is named John Schrank, who gave an address in the tenement-house district of the East Side of New York City. He seems to have followed the Colonel, waiting for an opportunity to shoot. There was no indication that this man belonged to the Socialist party, or that he represented any group or political element. He seems to belong to the type of crank who is the victim of the habit of reading mendacious and sensational newspapers. For thirty years Mr. Roosevelt has been engaged in active and energetic public work. Though delicate and sickly as a boy, he was able, by strong will power and good care, to build up a physique that not one man in ten thousand possesses. His life has been one of great and methodical industry, and of the most abstemious and temperate habits. Yet within the past few months a great number of his opponents have allowed themselves to be gulled by the cheap and false slander that he is an alcoholic inebriate. His public work has been singularly high-minded and habitually free from the private or personal motive. Yet his enemies have been accusing him of every kind of wild and distorted personal ambition on the one hand, or of base and mercenary relationships on the other hand. The simple fact is that the American people, in their hearts, know that such things are not true. We are all a good deal affected, in spite of ourselves, by the tone of the newspapers that we regularly read. And so there are people who have for a time allowed their own good sense to be obscured by malignant attacks upon Colonel Roosevelt which were inspired by enemies whose motives would not bear the light of day. Yet even these prejudiced readers, when they stop to consider the Colonel's long career of wholesome public activity, are sure to perceive the danger of being unjust to our most distinguished living citizen.

Col. Roosevelt's Speaking Tours As a matter of permanent record, something should be said of the remarkable campaign Colonel Roosevelt had been making in the weeks previous to the Milwaukee occurrence. On

October 3 he returned to New York from a tour lasting thirty-one days, comprising more than 10,000 miles of travel and speech-making in twenty-seven States. This journey covered most of the States west of the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast, and those of the South. After returning to New York and resting a day or two, Colonel Roosevelt appeared before the Clapp committee in Washington and testified regarding his knowledge of campaign contributions in 1904. On October 7, he started westward upon a trip to Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, intending to return through Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey in time to spend the last few days of the campaign in the State of New York and one or two New England States. His versatility and power were never so much displayed in any speaking tour as in the efforts of September and October. He had planned to give timely assistance to his cause in Indiana and Ohio, where his presence was expected greatly to help the State leaders. And, above all, he had expected to accomplish much in his own State of New York. But with the cheering belief that his disability is only a temporary matter, his supporters will naturally have redoubled their own efforts.

Gov. Wilson's Campaign Governor Wilson has not traveled nearly as much as Colonel Roosevelt, nor spoken so frequently. But he made an extensive tour of the Middle West in September, and in October he was as far west as Colorado and Kansas. His campaign has been conducted with personal dignity and tact, and while he cannot be said to have become a popular idol, it is not to be denied that his great talents as a speaker have been recognized, and that his personality has gained an increasing hold upon a public which at first thought of him in his academic character. Governor Wilson has especially concerned himself with the tariff, the control of corporations, and the economic policies of a well-administered government. It is not to be supposed, in a year like this, that the candidate of the Democratic party could be wholly and minutely explicit. The chief business of the President, after all, is to administer the government and enforce the laws in an efficient way. He must maintain good relations with foreign countries and show the alert intelligence, decisive will-power, and untainted moral purpose that are requisite in the head of a great nation. It is not reasonable to expect that a candidate will tell you to the last detail just how his party would solve this



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GOVERNOR WILSON GREETING THE FARMERS AT A RAILROAD CROSSING

(Everyone knows how fully Governor Wilson's platform appearance and finished oratory meet all set and formal occasions. But the picture above shows that he can also unbend, and greet his plain fellow-citizens on easy and democratic terms. This photograph was taken in Indiana on one of Governor Wilson's recent speaking tours. As soon as Colonel Roosevelt's engagements were brought to an end by his gunshot wound, Governor Wilson announced that, after filling several necessary and immediate engagements, he would give up his own further plans of speaking. Thus it seemed probable that the last two weeks of the campaign would be comparatively quiet, and that the chief candidates would make few if any appearances before large audiences)

problem or that. If he should undertake to be explicit upon all things he would be merely indulging in platform talk. The personal qualities and character of a President of the United States are many fold more important than his opinions upon matters of legislation. Since it is now generally believed that the choice at the polls is to lie between Governor Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt, it is fortunate to have evidence that either man possesses the qualities of an able and patriotic administrator.

*The
Taft
Campaign*

President Taft has not been very active in his own campaign for reelection. He has made several addresses and given prepared interviews to newspapers and periodicals. During the first part of October he obtained some needed rest and recreation in the New England States. The campaign for his renomination, during the first half of the present year, was intense, preoccupying, and not fairly compatible with

the dignity or the duties of the Presidential office. The exertions made by the Taft campaign committee at that time were very expensive and ably organized. So far as can be noted, the efforts of the last two months have not been in keeping with those put forth in the pre-convention period. There has not been a notable speaking campaign on behalf of the Taft-Sherman ticket. Vice-President Sherman is unfortunately in a state of ill health that has prevented his taking part in the campaign. The cabinet has been widely scattered, and not as active as might have been expected. Secretary Knox's earlier trip to Central America, and his later trip to Japan, practically resulted in his being entirely absent from his own State of Pennsylvania in the chief periods of political stress. Secretary MacVeagh has been regarded as a Democrat, and, so far as we are aware, has taken no active part in the season's politics. Secretary Stimson was absent on a long trip in the mountains and forests of California.



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

COL. FRANKLIN Q. BROWN AND MR. GEORGE R. SHELDON, JOINT MANAGERS OF THE
TAFT CAMPAIGN FUND

(Mr. George R. Sheldon, of New York, who was treasurer of the Republican campaign committee four years ago, was persuaded by the national committee to retain that office for the campaign of 1912. Associated with him in the work of financing the campaign is Col. Franklin Q. Brown, also of New York. Both gentlemen are prominent as bankers and financiers in the Wall-Street district. It is to be said that both of them are men of the highest personal and business standing. The money-making industries of the United States are largely in the corporate form. It is true of Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives alike that their campaign funds are this year derived very largely from men whose wealth has come from their connection with large corporations. The great end to be sought is that all such contributions should be open and public, and that no gift should be received from any man who is trying to purchase favor or immunity for himself or for his corporation interests.)

Secretary Fisher was in Hawaii and elsewhere remote from the stormy politics of his own State of Illinois. Secretary Meyer devoted himself to the administration of the navy with intelligence and skill, taking no part, so far as we are aware, in the politics of Massachusetts. Postmaster-General Hitchcock has been busy with the work of his department, but has been out of politics. Secretary Nagel and Attorney-General Wickersham have been not mute, but they have not been active. These remarks apply to the situation previous to the last ten days of October. It may have been planned to put more vim into the Taft campaign toward the end.

*The Campaign
Funds, as
Disclosed*

It is not quite time yet to estimate the value of the disclosures made in the testimony before the Senate committee investigating campaign

contributions and expenditures. Colonel Roosevelt was a witness last month, as were all of the contemporary political managers and a number of prominent financiers, including Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. It was shown that men of large wealth connected with corporations had decided, toward the end of the campaign of 1904, that in spite of their dislike of Colonel Roosevelt they preferred to keep the Republican party in power. Accordingly, they contributed large sums to the campaign fund, chiefly through the treasurer, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss. Every sensible man has become satisfied that Colonel Roosevelt was in no way guilty of improper relations with corporation men at that time. It is valuable, however, for the public to know just how these political funds have been contributed in times past. In the campaign of 1908, it seems that Mr. Charles P. Taft, the

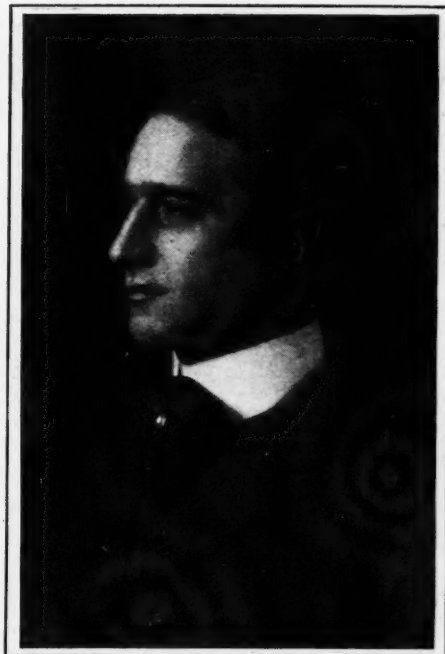
President's brother, contributed several hundred thousand dollars toward the expense of securing the nomination for Mr. Taft. In the present year, all of the candidates have been supported by men of means who have given money liberally. This was true of Mr. La Follette, Mr. Taft, and Mr. Roosevelt, on the Republican side, and of all the leading Democratic candidates. It does not seem likely that any of the disclosures of this inquiry can to any extent affect the voting for any one of the three candidates. But it is probable that the inquiry will have a very valuable future effect upon the raising of campaign funds. There will be an increasing attempt to secure a much larger number of gifts in smaller amounts from disinterested members of political parties.



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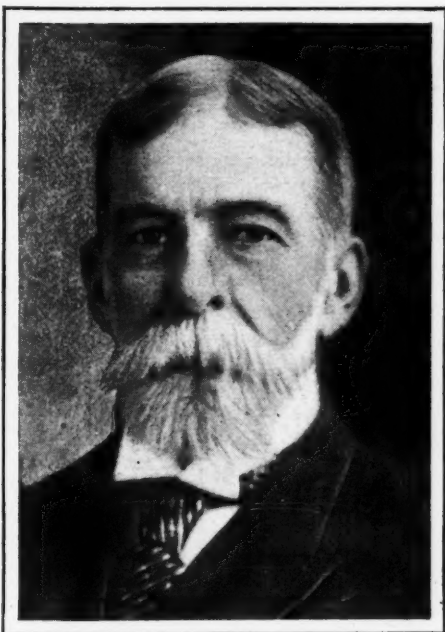
MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN

(The famous New York banker, as he appeared in Washington last month, where he gave testimony regarding contributions by himself and his banking firm to political funds in recent national campaigns)



MR. ELON H. HOOKER, OF NEW YORK

(Treasurer of the national Progressive campaign committee, who testified regarding the Roosevelt campaign fund)



MR. CHARLES P. TAFT, OF CINCINNATI

(Brother of the President, and chief contributor to the Taft funds of 1908 and 1912)



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HON. JOB E. HEDGES, WITH MR. AND MRS. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR.

(Mr. Hedges, on the left in the group, is the Republican nominee for Governor of New York, and Mr. Wadsworth is candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Mrs. Wadsworth is a daughter of the late John Hay, Secretary of State)

New York State Republicans The nomination of Mr. Oscar S. Straus for Governor of New York by the Progressive party had met with a unanimous chorus of approval everywhere. It was plain that the Republican and Democratic State conventions, coming later, would have to appear upon their best behavior and seem to be free from the dictation of bosses or the accusation of merely ratifying programs previously made. But those who know best have declared that in both conventions the seeming spontaneity had been arranged in advance. The Republican plan was to allow several names to go before the convention, only two of which, however, seemed to have any real chance. One of these was Mr. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who for some time has been the bright and promising favorite of the Republican organization, and the other was Mr. Job E. Hedges, a well-known public speaker, who had opposed the Roosevelt-Stimson men at the Saratoga convention in 1910. The result of the convention was that Mr. Hedges was nominated for Governor and Mr. Wadsworth for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Wadsworth had been speaker of the lower House, and if elected Lieutenant-Governor he will be presiding officer of the State senate. It is said that his friends did not intend to nominate him for Governor this year, because they wished to save him for some more favorable time in the future. Mr. Hedges' face and voice have been familiar in Republican conventions and before New York audiences for a long time. He has not heretofore been regarded as a probable nominee for so important an office, and the prominence attained by him at this time will be a valuable asset to him, regardless of the fact that his



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THREE LEADING PERSONALITIES IN THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

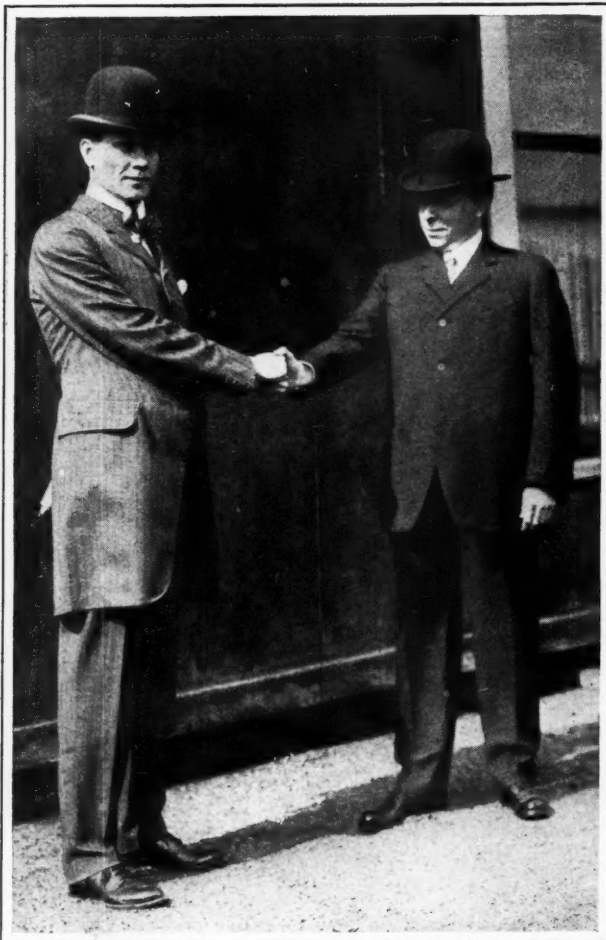
(Mr. William D. Guthrie, as temporary chairman, made the principal address and Senator Root and State Chairman Barnes were the convention's most potent advisers)

defeat is considered inevitable for reasons that reflect in no way upon his personal fitness. Mr. Hedges is wholly sincere in his ambition to make a worthy public record, and no one has been saying a word against him in this campaign. The so-called "keynote" speech of the convention was made by a gentleman famous as a great corporation lawyer, but not a familiar figure in the political field. Mr. Guthrie's general view of the issues at stake this year is that of a great array of lawyers who are supporting Mr. Taft and opposing the Progressive doctrines. Senator Root was the dominating mind in the convention, and Mr. Barnes, chairman of the State committee, was naturally the chief practical manager.

Mr. Sulzer
and
Tammany

The Democrats under other circumstances would have given a renomination to Governor Dix. The situation was wholly in the hands of Mr. Murphy, head of the Tammany organization. Up to the last it was Mr. Murphy's pretense that he was an earnest supporter of the Governor's demand for a second term. But the Dix administration had been condemned so unsparingly by the press of the State, including the leading Democratic newspapers of New York City, that it was

not possible to take the chances. All the influence of the friends of the national Democratic ticket was exerted to the utmost against Dix. The *New York World*, and various other papers, were supporting the up-State Democratic leaders in their declaration that in case of Dix's nomination they would put a competing Democratic ticket in the field. Under these circumstances, several names were allowed to appear before the State convention, and the fourth ballot was reached before the convention gracefully, and in perfectly good temper, agreed upon the choice of Mr. William Sulzer, of New York City. For nearly twenty years Mr. Sulzer has been in Congress representing a Tammany district. He has steadily grown in influence and public favor. His talent for representing the plain people in a sympathetic, democratic way is not merely the acquired art of a professional politician. In Mr. Sulzer's character, the democratic spirit is a matter of temperament and conviction. He is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the present Democratic House. He had much to do with the agitation which resulted in the stand taken by our government on the question of naturalized Jews traveling in Russia under the protection of American passports. Mr. Sulzer is also a believer in the navy, and he



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HON. WILLIAM SULZER (ON THE LEFT) AND HON. MARTIN H. GLYNN (ON THE RIGHT)

(Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Glynn are at the head of the New York State Democratic ticket)

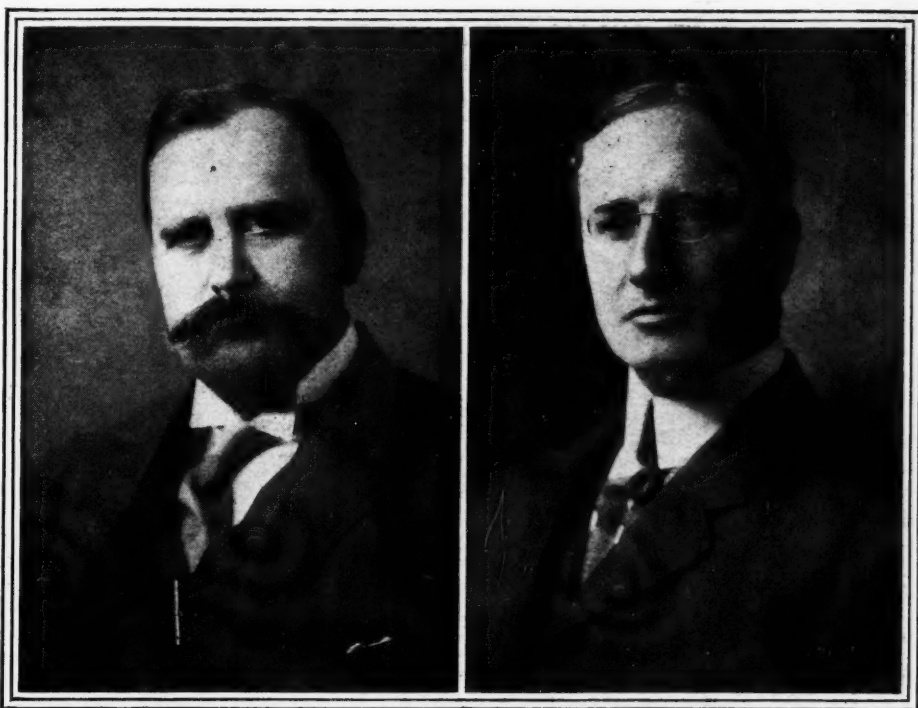
was the foremost Democratic leader in the House to oppose his party's "no-battleship" policy in the last session, and to bring about the final compromise in favor of one very large and powerful ship as against the established program of two battleships each year. Mr. Sulzer, like Mr. Hedges, is determined, in case of election, to give the State of New York the best services of which he is capable. But in case of Democratic victory Mr. Sulzer would not be the sole governing authority. The rest of the State ticket is not regarded as averaging up to Mr. Sulzer's level of independence and sense of public duty. Furthermore, a Tammany legislature would be dominated by Mr. Murphy rather than by Governor Sulzer. Mr. Sulzer himself, it must

be remembered, has always maintained his position as a Tammany man, and it would be hardly possible to conceive of his breaking away from that organization. If Mr. Sulzer or Mr. Hedges could be as free and untrammelled as Mr. Straus, in case of election, either one of them would make a good Governor. The contest would seem to lie between Mr. Straus and Mr. Sulzer. But no one can predict election results this year in the State of New York.

New
England
Candidates

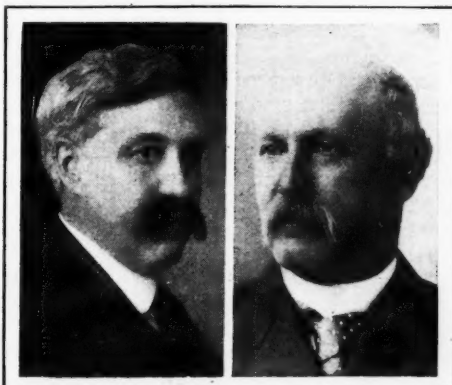
The triangular situation which gives New York three conspicuous candidates for the Governorship is repeated in many other States. Some of these situations had been completed early enough to be set forth in our issue last month. In Massachusetts, the party primaries of September 24 gave Governor Foss the renomination as a Democrat, and placed Mr. Joseph Walker in nomination as a Republican. The Progressives had previously nominated Mr. Charles S. Bird, of whom mention was made in these pages last month. In Rhode Island the Republicans have put up Governor Pothier for a fifth term, and the Progressives

have named Mr. Albert H. Humes of Pawtucket. A well-known Providence lawyer, Mr. Theodore F. Green, has been named by the Democrats. The Connecticut Progressives, late in September, nominated Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, who had recently resigned as federal Commissioner of Corporations. Governor Baldwin had previously been named by the Democrats, and Judge Studley by the Republicans. In Massachusetts and Connecticut the situation seems favorable to the Democrats. Our comment last month included a statement of the situation in New Hampshire, where Mr. Winston Churchill heads the Progressive ticket. The Vermont Legislature has settled the Governorship contest in favor of Fletcher, the Republican candidate.



GOVERNOR FOSS, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE IN MASSACHUSETTS, AND HON. JOSEPH WALKER, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

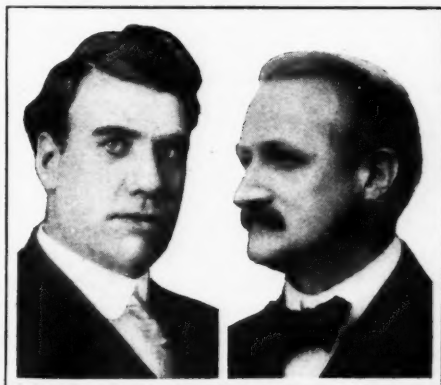
Party Chaos in the West The Western States had for the most part completed their tickets earlier in the season. In Minnesota, Governor Eberhart won his renomination as a Republican, by virtue of the second-choice provision of the primary law. P. M. Ringdal, of Crookston, was victorious in the Democratic primary. The Progressives, in a convention on September 20, selected Mr. P. V. Collins, editor of the *Northwestern Agriculturist*, as their candidate for Governor. Colonel Roosevelt is reported as very strong in Minnesota. In Michigan, a Progressive ticket was placed in the field on October 1, headed by State Senator L. Whitney Watkins. In the State of Washington the Republican Gov-



Photograph by Marceau, Boston
Samuel D. Felker

Franklin Worcester

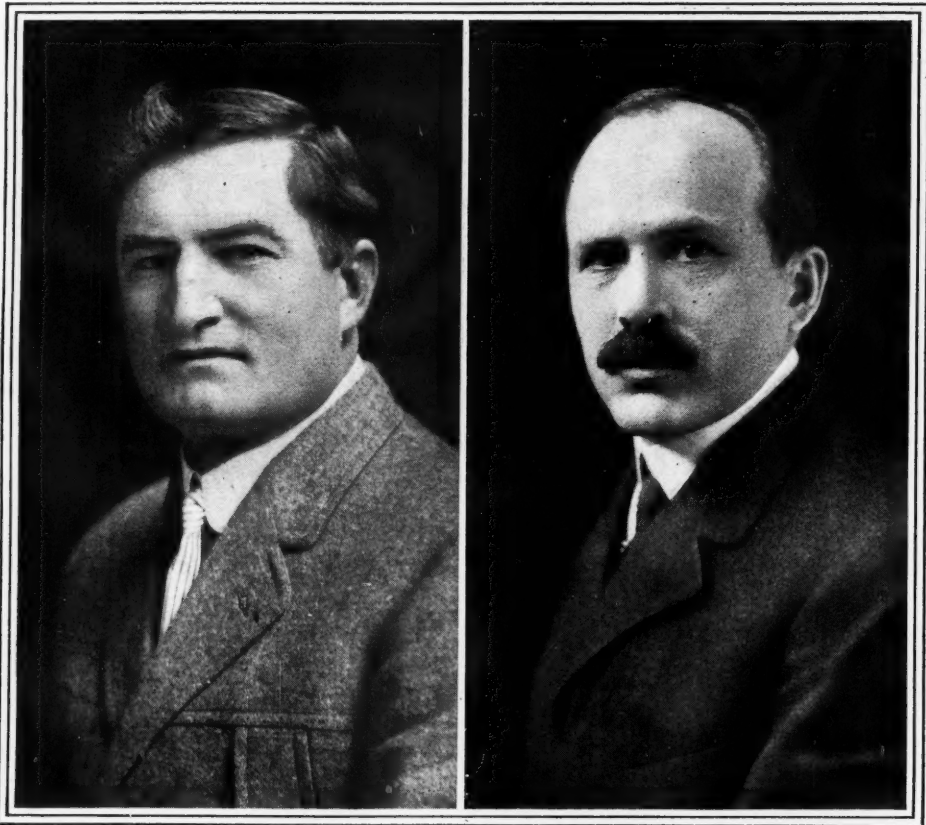
THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE



Robert T. Hodge

Marion E. Hay

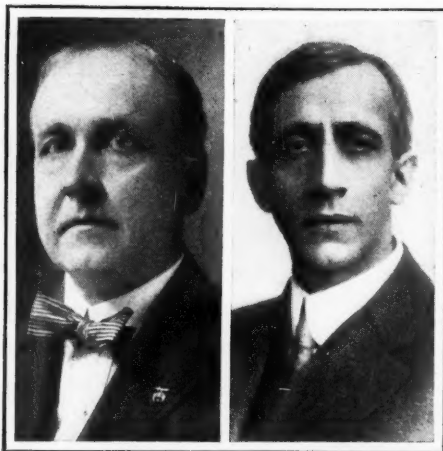
THE PROGRESSIVE AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON



JOHN C. KAREL, DEMOCRAT

FRANCIS E. MCGOVERN, REPUBLICAN

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN



C. C. Parks

E. P. Costigan

THE REPUBLICAN AND PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATES FOR
GOVERNOR OF COLORADO

ernor Hay was renominated in the September primaries, and the Democratic candidate is the Hon. Ernest Lister. The Progressive candidate is Mr. Robert T. Hodge. The wholly uncertain condition existing in the States of the Middle West renders it useless to venture any prediction. The State of Wisconsin furnishes a good example of this uncertainty. In that State Senator LaFollette, who is devoting his time chiefly to the recital of what he regards as his own personal grievances against Colonel Roosevelt, is strongly advocating the reelection of Governor McGovern. Curiously enough, LaFollette praises McGovern as worthy of the fullest support and confidence in his capacity as chief executive of the State, while bitterly condemning McGovern for supporting the Presidential candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt. Senator LaFollette also denounces in unmeasured terms the Democratic State ticket, and declares that it has



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PRESIDENT AND MRS. TAFT ON THE "MAYFLOWER" DURING THE REVIEW OF THE BATTLESHIP FLEET LAST MONTH

(From right to left are Herbert L. Satterlee [formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy], Secretary Meyer, Charles P. Taft [in the rear], the President, Mrs. Taft, Gen. B. F. Tracy [Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison], and Henry W. Taft)

the support of "the anti-Bryan, anti-Wilson Tory Democrats and the reactionary 'stalwart' Republicans." Thus the mix-up in Wisconsin is quite beyond all analysis, and in Illinois and some other Western States the party chaos is almost as great.

*The Navy
on
Exhibition*

Last month our enterprising Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Meyer, arranged on a larger scale a repetition of last year's practical object-lesson as regards the size and mobility of our navy. For several days, 123 American warships lay at anchor in the Hudson, extending nine miles up the river from a point opposite the heart of New York City; and anyone who wished could see and admire the second greatest war fleet ever assembled, or could board the vessels and examine them closely. The fleet was inspected by the President and the Secretary of the Navy on October 14, and on the following day it was reviewed by them as it passed out to sea. Mr. Meyer's desire has been to show as many persons as possible just what they are getting for the hundreds of millions spent each year for our chief means of defense,—and perhaps to soften the

objections of those who fail to see any reason for the maintenance of our navy at its present standard of efficiency. He also hoped to interest young Americans in the seemingly happy and contented lot of the sailor. Many thousands availed themselves of the opportunity to board a battleship; and they saw things, and had other things explained to them, which they will not soon forget.

*Uncle Sam's
Modern
Seamen*

The work of the seaman of to-day is not all scrubbing and polishing, though there is a good deal of that. The "sailor" was in evidence in the wireless room, with an instrument at his ear and his finger on the telegraph key. He was in the executive officer's or the paymaster's room, using a typewriter, an adding machine, or a card-index system. Or perhaps he was perched on a turret or in a skeleton mast, waving the signal flags and conveying some message to a sailor on another ship whom the "landlubber" could not even see. Of course the greatest attention was paid to the newest additions to our navy, the super-dreadnoughts *Arkansas* and *Wyoming*, which are the most powerful battleships in the world. The best

argument for an efficient navy is found in a comparison of these modern warships with those of a decade ago. During our war with Spain, the *Iowa* was the pride of the fleet. With all respect to that vessel, what chance would it stand, with its four 12-inch guns, in conflict with a battleship like the *Wyoming*, with three times as many? Both these ships were in the Hudson last month, and they undoubtedly converted many—as Secretary Meyer had hoped—to the belief that we should have either an up-to-date navy or none at all.

Fire Prevention

On October 9, the forty-first anniversary of the great Chicago fire, there took place quite generally throughout the United States the more or less formal celebration of Fire Prevention Day. In Illinois, Iowa, and New York, for example, Governors Deneen, Carroll, and Dix by official proclamation specially designated the day for observance and recommended that public and private consideration be given to the matter of fire dangers and their prevention. In several Western States, in compliance with official suggestion, the day was devoted to a general overhauling and cleaning of flues and heating devices, while in the schools generally fire drills were held and the children were instructed on the dangers of fire, warned against carelessness, and impressed with the necessity for universal caution. The celebration of Fire Prevention Day is but one phase of the national campaign of general education that is now being waged in the hope of removing what has been a long-standing national menace and disgrace. In 1911 the fire loss in the United States was \$2.31 per capita, as compared with 81 cents in France, 53 cents in England, and 21 cents in Germany. The fire loss in New York in 1911 was \$2.45 as against 60 cents in Paris, 54 cents in London, and 18 cents in Hamburg. Boston, a city of about the same size as Hamburg, had a fire loss of \$3.26 per capita, or over eighteen times as great. Yet until recently little or no heed has been paid to the lesson, emphasized as it is annually by great conflagrations and such catastrophes as the Washington Place holocaust of 1911, where 145 workers perished in a New York factory.

Water Supply

With the approaching completion of large projects for increasing the water supply of the cities of New York and Los Angeles at a cost of many millions of dollars, it is also important to con-

sider the equally serious if less spectacular matter of water conservation within the cities themselves. This work is outlined elsewhere in this magazine by Prof. E. W. Bemis. The lesson that many American cities still have to learn is that efficient and economical maintenance of existing water-works systems is no less the province of sound municipal engineering than the construction of vast aqueducts and reservoirs designed to stand as Twentieth Century monuments. Likewise, a large per capita consumption of water does not necessarily indicate a high standard of living and cleanliness, but may mean an inexcusable laxity of maintenance. It was only a few years ago that Washington, D. C., stood face to face with the apparent necessity of increasing its water supply at an estimated cost of some \$5,000,000. It was suggested that before this was done an examination of the distribution system should be made by expert water-works engineers, and a careful survey was undertaken. By methods outlined in an article following that of Professor Bemis, underground leakage and waste were detected to such a marked degree that it was found possible to postpone indefinitely the extensive new works that had been contemplated. But whether secured by good municipal care and housekeeping or by new and increased supply systems, adequate and pure water everywhere is essential to the health of the community, and throughout the United States there is widespread interest in new aqueducts and purification plants. Thus in Richmond, Va., the local water bureau daily exhibits on one of the principal streets samples of raw and filtered water, and its reports and analyses are published by the local press.

Public Hygiene

So widespread has become the public interest in pure water and its relation to disease that it is only natural for the public now to concern itself with such movements as involve the safeguarding of the milk supply, the prevention of tuberculosis, the establishment of a national quarantine, and other like movements for the preservation and amelioration of the national health. Accordingly the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, held at Washington late in September, and the first of the kind to take place in America, aroused interest that was not confined to the physicians and sanitarians in attendance. As will be seen from a special article elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW, the many scientific and technical papers there presented dealt with subjects of vital importance



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

NEW YORK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTHENON AT ALBANY

(The State Educational Building, dedicated on October 17)

and interest to the intelligent layman no less than to the medical man and scientist. Furthermore there was held an interesting exhibition at which were shown modern museum methods of teaching hygiene and sanitary lessons to the general public. There were exhibited models, charts, and photographs, in addition to hospital equipment and instruments and other material, that were intended to present in the most forcible manner lessons on such important subjects as care of children, disease prevention, evils of use of alcohol, the propagation of disease by insects, and military hygiene. This exhibition was especially interesting as showing what various municipal and other agencies were doing in the way of propaganda for better hygiene and sanitation. But it was also apparent that the public interest was not confined to those attending the exhibition. It was evident from the abstracts of the technical papers and particularly the results of recent researches as reported to the Congress, printed in the daily press, that these papers were attracting wide attention and indicated widespread interest in problems of modern health and sanitation and growing appreciation of modern scientific methods.

*New York's
Education
Building*

The New York State Education Building at Albany, which was dedicated last month, is not only impressive architecturally, but it meets a public need in a way that is most creditable to the Empire State. This edifice houses the State Library, which was all but totally destroyed by fire in the capitol building in March, 1911, but which is being renewed under liberal State appropriations. It also contains quarters for the administrative offices of the Department of Education and the State Museum, and an auditorium seating a thousand persons. Altogether, for building and equipment, the State has expended \$5,500,000 thus far. Those who are familiar with the peculiar responsibilities of the New York Department of Education know that it has long demanded an administration building. As to the provision for the State Library, it would be well if some other States would follow the excellent example set by New York and Wisconsin in the erection of suitable fireproof buildings to contain the State archives and collections of printed books, many of which cannot be duplicated. Such buildings properly dignify the higher ideals of State governments.



PREMIER BORDEN ADDRESSING AN OPEN AIR
MEETING IN MONTREAL

*Canada's Navy
and Her
Railroads* In an address in Toronto, on
September 22, Premier Borden,
of Canada, explained officially the
objects and accomplishments of his recent
visit to London. He declared:

The people of the old land [Great Britain] are determined to maintain for themselves and for Canadians a sure path across every ocean where British dominions lie. . . . With coöperation in imperial defense must come a certain voice by Canada in the interests of peace and war. . . . As for our home land, we will continue its development by necessary railroad construction.

This address was delivered on the anniversary of the Canadian general election at which

reciprocity with the United States was rejected and Mr. Borden's party was triumphant at the polls. The question of the form in which Canada's contribution shall be made to the British imperial navy, whether as a battleship or as a cash contribution, is one of the pressing political issues in the Dominion at present. So important does this seem to the Premier and his ministry that, instead of waiting until January, the regular time of the assembling of Parliament, the legislators will be called together early in the present month to receive a report of Mr. Borden's British visit and to consider the naval policy of the Dominion. We hope to give to our readers in these pages next month a comprehensive and authoritative article on this naval problem as it presses in Canada to-day. The question of railway construction, with particular reference to the Hudson Bay line, as it will be affected by the Panama Canal, will be considered in a subsequent number. In this issue (on page 585) we present ex-Senator Beveridge's able and illuminating description of Canada's experiment with state owned railways, the story of the building and operation of the Intercolonial.

*Mexico's
Upward
Progress*

Despite the persistent newspaper reports of anarchy and disorder in Mexico and the gloomy predictions as to the early or ultimate failure of the Madero administration, good evidence is not wanting that solid progress is being made in the republic south of the Rio Grande. This REVIEW has received a letter from an American resident in Mexico City, whose business interests are dependent on financial stability and legal security. The following paragraph is significant:

Things in Mexico are much better than they have been before. The Government is more in control than heretofore, the army has greatly increased and has stood loyal, the finances are in excellent condition, the cabinet is harmonious, the local press of importance is supporting the Government,—except one paper which is likely to fail financially. With the defeat of Orozco there ended the only serious opposition of a political nature. Bandits have been flourishing in different districts, but they are on the decrease, partly because they are being shot, and partly because the defeat of Orozco and the capture of his father strengthen the Government and discourage disorder. No disorders occurred here or in other cities on September 16 [the anniversary of Mexican independence] the day for which many uprisings were predicted. There were great crowds taking part in the celebration, but never before have we seen a more orderly good-natured crowd together. Congress met in regular session on that day. The President's message was well received. It covered the situation admirably. The Government has a good

working majority in the Congress and there is every reason to believe it will be able to carry forward its program. The financial conditions are admirable, despite the war and the loss of revenue resulting from the control of the city of El Paso and two other custom houses by Orozco. There was a surplus for last year in both the general treasury and the operation of the National Railways. The proposed modification of the tariff and some other taxes next year will yield an additional revenue more than sufficient to cover the increase in army expenses. The Government has taken a wise step regarding publicity. An arrangement has been with the banks under which an accurate daily statement of the truth will be given to the world. This is of the utmost importance, since it will counteract the evil that has been done by certain people who have hoped to gain some personal influence and financial benefit from the overthrow of the Government. The rumors that the federal army is not loyal are false. The army to-day is stronger than it has been in many years. The various acts of violence that have occurred recently in the southern and central portions of the country are clearly non-political in the broad sense. They have been committed by bandits who are not united by any common purpose. Without question, the problem in the state of Morelos with Zapata is difficult, but by the defeat of the political revolutionists in the North, the Zapata question will be quickly settled. The Government recognizes very fully the absolute necessity of suppressing the bandits in the different states and will use extreme measures to compel obedience to law. The just claims presented by foreigners for loss of life will be promptly adjusted, but one of the chief difficulties with such claims is that many of them are absurdly extravagant and because of the improper claims the just claims must necessarily suffer delay in settlement.

A new stage in the much checked progress of Nicaraguan history and a comparatively new departure in American foreign politics was begun late in August when 200 American sailors and marines were landed at Corinto, the Pacific seaport of Nicaragua, and forced their way to Leon and Managua, the capital through territory held by the revolutionists. The revolt against the authority of the Diaz government in the Nicaraguan republic was described last month. The capital had been threatened by the rebel troops, and the railroad connection with the sea interrupted for weeks. The State Department determined to protect American life and property and aid the established government in maintaining order. Therefore, on August 27, a battleship and several cruisers, under command of Rear Admiral Southerland, landed the marines in varying forces at different times until 1200 had been transported to Managua, while 800 sailors protected the railroad connection from the coast to the interior lakes. Following the statement for the Nicaraguan government, to which we refer later, that the United

States would not countenance "the uncivilized actions" of the rebel leader, General Mena, and would lend moral support to the cause of good government, these sailors and marines took part in the fighting. A number of positions held by the insurgents were captured, including, on October 6, the town of Leon, the ecclesiastical center of the republic. On another page this month we print an article setting forth the genesis and causes of this present Nicaraguan revolutionary movement, from the pen of an American who occupies a government position in that republic and is thoroughly conversant with the facts of which he speaks.

*End of the
Nicaraguan
Revolt*

As a result of this activity of the American marines in Nicaragua the revolt against the government of that republic has been suppressed and order restored. On September 26 General Mena, the chief commander of those in rebellion, surrendered to Rear Admiral Southerland, and that naval official reported to the American Minister at Managua that the revolution was practically over, that the railroad was in operation, and that passenger and freight traffic had been resumed. Admiral Southerland reported further that he had announced to both sides that no favor would be shown toward breakers of peace, and that, while the rebels had been chastised, no government troops would be permitted to enter any strongholds until normal conditions had been absolutely restored. On September 12, United States Minister Weitzel at Managua, handed to the Nicaraguan government, communicated to the revolutionists, and made public a note from acting Secretary of State Wilson, setting forth this government's unalterable opposition to the present

*American
"Interference"
in Nicaragua*



"A PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE"

(In this way, the cartoonist of *O. Mahlo*, the Rio Janeiro weekly, sets forth the general South American view of what is "virtually a pretext of Yankee imperialism to begin the absorption of Central America")



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

THE ANTI-HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION IN BELFAST LAST MONTH—THE PARADE

revolution in Nicaragua. The note made it plain that American marines were landed to protect American lives and property and to assist in making it possible for General Mena and his forces to be suppressed. This note in its general tenor is a warning to all Central America. The American purpose, says the note, is to foster true constitutional government and free elections in Central America. To this end, "strong moral support will be given to established governments against revolutions based upon the selfish designs of would-be despots and not upon any principle or popular demand." "Force will be used, if necessary, to maintain free communications with and to protect American ministries and legations."

British
Parliament
Meets

The British Parliament assembled for its autumn session on October 7 and the House of Commons proceeded at once to the government's program for the session. The Premier proposed the closure measure for the third reading of the Home Rule bill. This measure provided for twenty-seven days' deliberation on the bill from the time of its entering committee until its third reading or passage. The Premier's motion was adopted on October 14. Whatever amendments may be

made by the speaker, who has a certain latitude in this matter, thirty days is to be the limit permitted for discussion. Meanwhile the campaign in Ulster against Home Rule has been waxing warm. As the crowning proof of their determination never to submit to the domination of an Irish Parliament, thousands of Ulsterites, under the lead of Sir Edward Carson (on September 28), signed a "covenant" of resistance to Home Rule. It seems likely that the government will be able to put through the measure without difficulty, although the Liberals have lost much of their strength in the Commons since the last general election. In December, 1910, when the last pollings were made for the House of Commons, the official majority was 126. The different bye elections since that time have cut down this majority to 108. It is now being freely predicted that there will be a general election in the spring.

The Balkan
War at
Last

Once again all the wise international prophets have been confounded. The real trouble in the Balkans, predicted every spring for a quarter of a century, has come upon Europe as an almost complete surprise. A definite understanding between Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro and Greece—always declared an impos-

sible thing—had been achieved and proclaimed, and concerted action against Turkey begun before any of the chancelleries of Europe could realize what had happened. Little Montenegro, on October 8, formally declared war against her powerful Moslem neighbor and marched her armies across the border. In summoning the Montenegrins to the assistance of their brethren in that part of Old Serbia now known as the Sanjak (sub-province) of Novi Bazar King Nicholas issued from Cetinje, the Montenegrin capital, a proclamation which is believed to summarize the objects and scope of the Balkan Confederation. It said in part:

Montenegro had hoped to obtain the liberation of the Serbs in Turkey without the shedding of blood, but peaceful endeavors proved unavailing, and no other recourse was left but to take up the sword on their behalf.

We are assured, in this holy undertaking, of the sympathy of the whole civilized world, and we will have the loyal assistance of the Kings of Serbia, Bulgaria, and Greece and their peoples, who in this affair have ranged themselves with the Montenegrins like brothers.

Montenegro is attacking Turkey not from motives of arrogance, but inspired by a noble resolve to prevent the final extermination of her brethren.

Within less than a week the Montenegrin army, led by King Nicholas and two of his sons in person, had assaulted and captured a number of strongly fortified positions in Turkish territory, and had been received by their Slavonic brethren in that land as deliverers. The armies of Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece were, at the same time, swiftly mobilized and moved to the Turkish frontier. The parliaments of these countries voted liberal war credits, and, as with one voice, the people of the four Balkan States demanded immediate war to the death with Turkey. Diplomatic notes, amounting to ultimatums, were addressed to the Porte demanding immediate reforms in Macedonia with guaranties. It is one of Turkey's historic boasts that she never yields to menaces. The Ottoman reply was an immediate order for mobilization, and, on October 17, Turkey declared war against Bulgaria and Serbia.

*Turkey Willing
to Grant
Some Reform*

At the same time the Ottoman press was careful to admit that the Porte is willing to make certain concessions in the way of reforms in her Christian provinces. An article, apparently officially inspired, appearing in the *Agence Ottoman*, of Constantinople, declares that the Turkish Government had decided, weeks before the concerted action of the Balkan

States, to apply to all provinces of the empire the reforms drawn up by the International Commission for Eastern Rumelia in 1879 (as a result of the Berlin Congress of the year before) and declared law by decree from Constantinople the same year. Autonomy for the remaining European provinces of Turkey are pronounced impossible by this Ottoman journal. "Autonomy would eventually be used as a lever for the complete separation of Macedonia from the Turkish Empire." This point of view was diplomatically set forth in the polite note to the Powers.

*The New
Balkan
Union*

The sudden appearance of this new and formidable corporate power, the Balkan Confederation; is already an important factor in the game of European politics. As long as the four Balkan States, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro and Greece, acted separately, they were helpless. As long as agents of Turkey or the Powers were able to stir up Servians against Bulgarians, and Bulgarians against Greeks, to mutual quarrels and mutual slaughter, the foolish and wicked game went on and the Turk profited. Moslem atrocities upon Christians were counterbalanced by Christian massacres of Turks, until murder, rapine and desolation were the order of the day in Macedonia. Meanwhile, the great Powers solemnly made proposals and wrote diplomatic notes. Program succeeded scheme, and agreement succeeded program. Up to the first part of last month the plain truth would seem to be that neither Turkey nor the great Powers intended to do anything at all. When the Balkan States realized the truth of the adage that in union there is strength, and acted upon this realization, the moral authority of the so-called Concert of Europe disappeared. This feeble Concert, having shirked or ignored its duties of guardianship, the subjects of this guardianship asserted themselves, and the Balkan Confederation was born, a new and pregnant fact in the maze of European politics. Hardly had the notes of Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece, and the declaration of Montenegro been handed to the representatives of the Porte when the old Concert revived somewhat, and attempted to coerce the little states and persuade their big antagonist into a reconciliation. But all signs indicate that it is too late. The Balkan war will go on or the reforms demanded in Macedonia and withheld for so many years will be realized, and the Turks, with the consent, if not under compulsion of the Powers, will give absolute guaranties of the execution of these reforms.



AHMED MOUKTAR PASHA, THE TURKISH GRAND VIZIER

*Turkey's
Parliamentary
Woes*

While patriotic war fervor is breathed in every despatch from Constantinople, and the readiness of the Turks to fight all Europe, if necessary, is being proclaimed, the fact remains that the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire and the loyalty of the people to the government are not being demonstrated in a manner entirely satisfactory. In July, it will be remembered, the Young Turks were defeated in the elections. The new ministry, dominated by members of the Liberal Union, which is opposed to the Committee of Union and Progress (the Young Turks), summarily closed the parliamentary session soon after its assembling. It was then feared that the Young Turks would organize a revolution, which is the customary method in Eastern Europe of expressing opposition to the government, and that civil war would break out. The Young Turkish leaders, however, contented themselves with denouncing the action of the government as "an illegal *coup d'état*." They decided to fight by legal and constitutional methods. The new government, which announced its purpose to be neutral, soon became partisan and began a policy of reprisals. Many of the officials appointed by the Young Turk Committee were dismissed from office, the press censorship was revived, all criticism of the government was prohibited, and a number of

prominent editors thrown into jail. Among these was the eminent Djavid Bey, editor of the *Tanin* (*Echo*).

*And Other
Domestic
Troubles*

The Young Turks then transferred their headquarters from Salonica, where they had conducted their deliberations since the deposition of Abdul Hamid, four years ago, to the capital. They abandoned the name "Committee" and officially announced themselves a political organization, to be known hereafter as the Party of Union and Progress. It was intended to hold elections during the middle of last month, but disorders throughout the empire and the imminence of the Balkan war made impossible the campaign which had been planned for late September. Some of the promised reforms in Albania were rather hurriedly put into execution last month by Marshal Ibrahim Pasha, President of the Conciliation Commission. This was done, undoubtedly, to placate the Malissori, the Catholic Albanians of the vilayet of Scutari, near the Montenegrin border. These hardy warlike mountaineers had been in rebellion for some months, and it was necessary to conciliate them before the threatened invasion of the armies of Montenegro. It is among these people that the troops of King Nicholas were gaining their initial victories over the Turks during early October. But the Constantinople government has had serious revolts on its hands in other parts of the empire. In the vilayets of Van and Bitlis, in Asia Minor, far toward the Persian border, the Kurds have been restless for more than a year and have been committing horrible outrages upon the Mohammedan Turks and Armenian Christians alike. It is believed that the grievances of the Kurds, however, have to do with agricultural and local administrative questions rather than political or religious ones. All these centers of unrest have tied the bonds of the Porte, while the conflict with Italy was damaging its prestige abroad.

*Italy and
Turkey Make
Peace*

The signing of a "protocol of peace preliminaries" between Italy and Turkey on October 15, with the promise of the conclusion of a formal treaty within a week, removed one disturbing factor in the generally disturbed European situation. The preliminaries were signed by the Italian and Turkish delegates, at Ouchy, in Switzerland, where, for several months, negotiations had been going on. The protocol provided for:

The absolute sovereignty of Italy in Libya (Tripolitania and Cyrenaica) without formal recognition there of Italy by Turkey.

The free exercise of religious authority by the Caliph.

Turkey to withdraw her regular troops from Libya.

Italy to pay an indemnity equivalent to Libya's contributions to the Ottoman treasury.

The restitution of the captured Egean Islands to Turkey, with guaranties for the Christian populations.

No indemnity payable by either side toward the cost of the war.

The reestablishment of the former diplomatic and commercial relations.

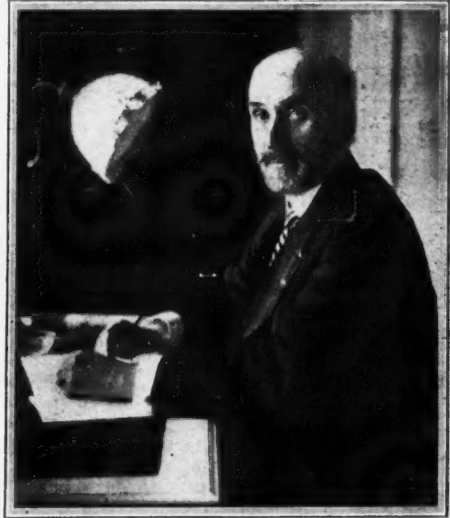
On the same day the Porte recalled her ministers from Greece and the other Balkan States, the Bulgarian forces on the Turkish frontier were announced to aggregate 250,000 men, and the French Government despatched an identical note to the chancellories of other great Powers suggesting the convocation of a European conference to settle once and for all the Balkan question. With Italy once more neutral, it is possible that the apparently defunct European Concert may be fully revived with increased power to effect a real final settlement of the Near Eastern problem.

Austria's Proposals for Turkish Reform

In these pages last month we set forth somewhat in detail the general European situation as it affected Balkan conditions, and referred to the comment on the proposition of Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to bring about in Turkey, by pressure from the great Powers, what the Austrian statesman characterized as "a policy of moderate decentralization on ethnic lines." This was generally taken to mean that Austria, with the approval of the foreign offices of the other Powers, intended to actively advocate the granting of local self-government to the racial units under the domination of the Turks. These proposals of Count Berchtold, it has now been made clear, were but part of a considerably more ambitious scheme to bring about the expulsion of the Turk from Europe and divide up his territory. The scheme is said to be an inheritance from the Near Eastern policy of the late Count Aehrenthal, who, it will be remembered, engineered the formal annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina four years ago.

A Bold Scheme of Partition

The always well-informed and trustworthy correspondent of the Paris *Temps* says that this secret partition as conceived of by Count Aehrenthal included the absorption of Serbia and



DR. SASONOV, RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
(Who has been very active in attempting to secure a general agreement of the Powers on the question of the Near East)

Montenegro by Austria-Hungary. It is even reported that the Austrian statesman had, shortly before his death, reached an understanding with Nicholas, King of Montenegro. As compensation for the loss of their independent sovereignty, Serbia and Montenegro were to be combined with Bosnia, Herzegovina and the Slavonic-speaking portions of Hungary (Croatia and Slavonia) into a great southern Slav kingdom which would change the Dual Monarchy into a Triple Monarchy. Of this new Slav kingdom the Austro-Hungarian monarch would be acknowledged king in the same sense as he is now king of Hungary and Bohemia. In return for Austria's abstaining from interference in the Italian plans to absorb Tripoli, Italy was to offer no objection to the creation of the Slav kingdom or to the absorption by Austria of other territory on the Albanian coast; Greece was to receive Crete and the Greek islands in the Egean, and the southern angle of Epirus, now part of Turkey. Bulgaria was to get large accessions of territory in Macedonia and to carry her boundary line down almost to Salonica. Great Britain, the Austro-Hungarian statesman argued in his brief, would be satisfied if her position in Egypt were "regularized," while Russia was to receive her long coveted free passage of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and France was to be permitted to subscribe various pending loans of the interested parties. As for Turkey, she would retain only her Asiatic



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

ONE OF THE BIG FIGHTERS OF THE GREEK NAVY AND HER CREW

(The turret guns of the Greek cruiser *Avaton* ordered last month to prey upon Turkish commerce)

territory as a remnant of her once great empire, together with Constantinople, the immediate shores of the Marmorean Sea and the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. The failure of this plan may be explained by the unsuspected solidarity of the Balkan States or by the rather significant omission of Germany from the list of those who were to benefit by the grandiose scheme. Despite the cynical disregard shown of such rights as Turkey may be legally said to possess, there were geographical, political and racial reasons why such a scheme, if the European Powers had agreed upon it, would have made for tranquillity in the disturbed Balkan region.

Will the Berlin Treaty be Superseded?

If the Powers agree to the conference proposed by France, there will, in all probability, be before long, a radical readjustment of the map of Southeastern Europe. It has been more than once well said that the famous Berlin Treaty of 1878, under the provisions of which the Balkans and Turkey have maintained an armed neutrality for thirty-four years, showed much more regard for the interests of the Powers that made it than for the needs and aspirations of those most

deeply affected by it. This historic compact, imposed on Russia and Turkey by Bismarck's cynicism and Disraeli's challenge of the Muscovite, was all but contemptuous of the ambitions of the Balkan States. The national desires of most of these states were ruthlessly suppressed, while the treaty carefully provided for the commercial profit of the big nations that drew it up. Russia's victorious armies were within a day's march of Constantinople after her triumphant war with Turkey. She had forced the latter to sign the Treaty of San Stefano (March, 1878) which would have made the Slav empire all powerful in the Near East. The fears and jealousies of combined Europe, however, triumphed at the conference and the diplomats of Britain, Germany, France and Austria tore up the San Stefano agreement and substituted for it the now famous Treaty of Berlin, agreed upon in the German capital in July of the same year.

What the Berlin Treaty Did

This compact established the independence of Rumania, Servia, and Montenegro. It set up the province of Eastern Rumelia, "with administrative autonomy and a Christian govern-



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

**ALBANIAN MOUNTAINEERS BOARDING THE TRAIN AT MONASTIR
FOR THE SEAT OF WAR ON THE MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER**

ment, but under the control of Turkey" provided for a gradual extension of the Greek frontier; gave Austria a mandate to occupy and administer the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which, however, were to remain nominally subject to Turkey; forced Turkey to cede valuable territory in Caucasia to Russia; ceded to Great Britain control of Island of Cyprus; provided for the carrying out of certain reforms in Crete; granted full religious liberty to the Christian subjects of the Sultan; and finally "erected" the principality of Bulgaria as an autonomous state tributary to the Porte, but with a Christian governor. The two Turkish vilayets, Monastir and Salonica, and the greater part of the third, Kossovo, now known to the western world as Macedonia, which had been occupied by the Russian troops during the entire war, were handed back to the Porte without reserve. The treaty left Turkey in Europe about the size of the State of Missouri, mutilated and uncertain of her status, more dissatisfied than if the apparently harsher terms of the Treaty of San Stefano had been permitted to remain in force.

*How it
Has Been
Broken*

In many of the provisions of this highly artificial compromise, the Treaty of Berlin, Europe laid up for herself endless troubles and uncertainties which have disturbed almost every year of the past thirty-five. Even with all the military forces of the great Powers to enforce it, the treaty could not be expected to render

permanent most of the anomalous and contradictory conditions such as the jealousies of the Powers sought to impose. Practically every provision of the treaty was openly and cynically broken by almost every one of the signers before the agreement had been in force for ten years. In 1880 Montenegro and Greece forced the Porte to cede large sections of territory, and Rumania became a kingdom instead of a principality, while Serbia followed suit. Eastern Rumania revolted and Bulgaria calmly annexed it. The Bulgars could not be expected to keep a compact to which they had not been a party. In October, 1908, the Bulgarian principality proclaimed

her independence of Turkey. The same year Austro-Hungary formally annexed the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which she had been administering since 1878. The Young Turk régime at Constantinople at first showed a tendency to fight, but after a brief boycott of Austrian goods, assented to the annexation of the two provinces and recognized the independence of Bulgaria. Bosnia and Herzegovina have since been administered by the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finance, and are making excellent progress, we are credibly informed, in all the arts of civilization. Then, in 1909, came the real revolution in Turkey. Abdul Hamid was deposed, and his younger brother, Mohammed, the present Sultan, was chosen to succeed him.

*What is
the Balkan
Question?*

The Balkan or Near Eastern question has been one of the most complicated political problems of world's history for half a century. Stated in its broad general lines, this question is threefold. We cannot state these better than by quoting here a few sentences from a paragraph this REVIEW printed in its issue for November, 1908, after the excitement in Europe over the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austro-Hungary. We said at that time:

The first phase is that of a race war, the "triangular duel" between Teuton, Slav and Turk. This "*Drang nach Osten*" of the Teuton, the ever westward march of the Slav, and the slow retreat

of the Ottoman from Europe are complicated by Latin influences persisting in Rumania from old Roman times and reaching out from the young Italian nation, and by the efforts of Greek religion and nationality to again dominate in Macedonia. The second factor is that of state-making. It consists of the aspirations of the various small Slav nationalities either for autonomy, for independent sovereignty, or for union into a great pan-Balkan empire. The third factor is the *weltpolitik* of Europe, the jealousy and rivalry of the great Powers. For four centuries and a half, ever since the conquering Turk crossed the Bosphorus and took Constantinople, the grim contest has gone on to dislodge him by war and diplomacy. In both these up to the present time the Turk has generally proved himself the equal, if not the superior, of the so-called Christian Powers.

We commend the particular attention of our readers to two articles which appear on other pages this month, by eminent first-hand authorities on Balkan conditions. Both are journalists, one with a knowledge of Balkan conditions extending back nearly forty years in the service of the London press, and the other an ex-United States consul for some years in that troubled region.

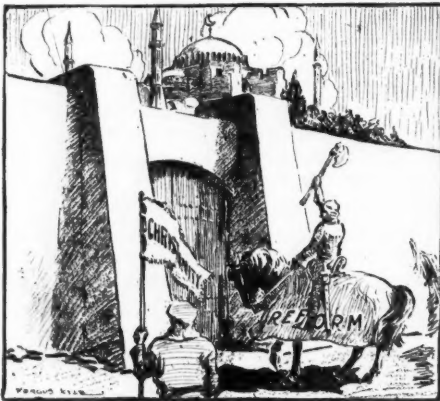
*The Moment
Well
Chosen*

Why, asks a reader of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, are the Balkan nations ready and determined to fight now? In the last resort, this war is an effort of the remaining Christian and European provinces of the Turkish Empire to win their freedom from Moslem misrule. * The peoples of Macedonia (the three modern Turkish provinces of Monastir, Salonica and Kossovo) and Epirus (that part of modern Turkey inhabited by Greeks immediately north of the Greek frontier), or rather the Christian part of these populations, are aim-

ing by two successive steps—first, autonomy, then complete independence—to join Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro and Greece, once under Turkish domination, but now free. The Albanians, the bulk of the population of which is Mohammedan though not Turkish, also yearn to escape from the misgovernment and the interference of Constantinople. They have not found the Young Turkish régime very much better than the government of Abdul Hamid. These peoples of the European provinces of Turkey have been crying aloud to the world for freedom from misgovernment aggravated by massacre for more than thirty years since the Treaty of Berlin recognized their abstract right to some sort of autonomy. Why then, having been put off so long, have they now become united and active? These are questions that American readers will want answered. The reply is found in the one word "Opportunity." For the first time in their history these four Balkan powers, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro and Greece, have been able to come to an understanding. From a military and financial standpoint they are now able to move efficient armies. Turkey has been at war for a year with one of the great Powers and the other European nations have been hopelessly divided, as well as weakly inefficient, on the Balkan question. To the governments at Sofia, Belgrade, Cettinje and Athens the consideration is, to use the exact words of Premier Venezelos of Greece: "now or never."

*The Slow
Departure of
the Turk*

The expulsion of the followers of Mohammed from the European continent has been so steadily, unceasingly, and unanimously sought by Europe through these four and a half centuries that it is difficult to hear with patience the solemn prating of the "close constructionists" of treaties, who demand the territorial integrity of Turkey and the Porte's right to lands long since shorn from it, no more part of the Sultan's empire than Cuba is part of Spain, and under his suzerainty only by a diplomatic figment recorded nowhere except in the reference books and in the solemn phraseology of diplomatic notes. The Turk himself has not been deceived. He knows that what seemed to be radical changes in the map of Europe during recent years have after all only been paper changes. He has not to-day one square foot less of territory than before Bulgaria asserted her independence and Austria and Italy extended their sovereignty over Bosnia and Tripoli. If Macedonia were



THE NEW CRUSADE

(Will the Cross replace the Crescent on the Mosque of St. Sofia, in Constantinople?)
From the *Globe* (Toronto)

formally taken from him, he would not in reality lose anything he has actually governed for a hundred years. It is simply a case of calling things by their real names.

*How He Has
Been Pushed
Eastward*

The Turk has never administered any province inhabited by an alien race with decent government. It has always been a matter of the exaction of a brutal conqueror's tribute, a "hold up." He knows he has remained in Europe only as a conqueror depending on his military arm. For two centuries Europe has been elbowing him out of the continent. The present Balkan war, whatever it may amount to or finally involve, is merely another step in the continuous process of the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, going on ever since 1683, when Sobieski checked the advance of the Turk at Vienna. This is the way province after province has fallen away since Byron swam the Hellespont to die in defense of Hellenic liberties:

Greece: Independent kingdom, 1830.

Algeria: French occupation, 1830; now a province of the French republic.

Servia: Autonomous principality, 1830; independent principality, 1878; kingdom, 1882.

Rumania: Autonomous principality, 1862; independent principality, 1878; kingdom, 1881.

Montenegro: Independent principality, 1878; kingdom, 1910.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Occupied by Austria-Hungary, 1878, annexed to Austria-Hungary, 1908.

Bulgaria: Autonomous principality, 1878; independent kingdom, 1908.

Eastern Rumelia: Administrative autonomy, 1878, annexed to Bulgaria, 1885.

Cyprus: Ceded by Turkey to England, 1878.

Tunis: French protectorate, 1881.

Egypt: Occupied by Great Britain, 1882.

Crete: Autonomous, 1898;

now striving for annexation to Greece.

Tripoli: Occupied by Italy, 1911.

Albania: Now in rebellion.

Macedonia: About to be liberated by the Balkan States.

For more than a century this regular evolution has been going on while the Turk has been slowly expelled from Europe. His territory has been carved into, first, "spheres of influence," then provinces under "suzerainty," then "autonomous principalities," then independent sovereign states. The Turk understands. What

will he do in this new crisis in his history? Of course he will fight. But what will it avail him? And will Europe be able to hold her vast armies back from joining in the struggle?

*Australia's
"Continental"
Railroad*

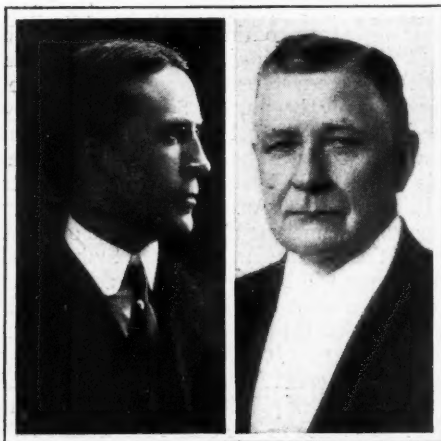
The construction of the new transcontinental railroad, which is to link up Western Australia with the eastern states of the commonwealth, was officially begun, on September 25, by the laying of the first rail at Port Augusta, South Australia. The new line will run from this point to Kalgoorlie, which it connects with the Western Australian system already constructed, making a total mileage of 1100. When the railway is completed, Sydney and Melbourne will be brought three days nearer to London than they are at present. It is expected that the line will be completed within three years. It will run through the very heart of the great Australian desert, and will be of the highest political as well as commercial importance to the entire Australian federation, acting, as it will, as a bond of physical union that has hitherto been lacking. There are now in the Australian commonwealth more than 18,000 miles of railroads, of which more than 16,000 are state owned. As soon as this line is completed, the Federal government intends to push the other great transcontinental scheme, to which it is pledged, that connecting Pine Creek in the Northern Territory, with Oodnadatta, the present northern extremity of the South Australian system. All political parties in Australia are in favor of these east to west and north to south railroad systems and are committed to their building.



THE POWERS BREWING THE BALKAN "HEALING DRAUGHT"
From the *Amsterdamer* (Amsterdam)

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From September 17 to October 16, 1912)



Gov. B. W. Hooper
(Republican)

Photograph by Moffett, Chicago
Hon. W. F. Poston
(Democrat)

TWO CANDIDATES FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP IN
TENNESSEE

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

September 17.—Governor Eberhart (Rep.) and United States Senator Nelson (Rep.) are renominated in the first Minnesota direct primary; P. M. Ringdal is the Democratic nominee for Governor.

September 19.—Colonel Roosevelt, in a speech at Denver, states his belief in the application of the "recall" even to the Presidency. . . . Woodrow Wilson speaks at Detroit and several other Michigan cities.

September 21.—Minnesota Progressives nominate P. V. Collins, editor of the *Northwestern Agri-culturalist*, for Governor.

September 24.—The Massachusetts primaries result in the renomination of Governor Foss (Dem.) and the choice of Joseph Walker as the Republican candidate for Governor. . . . The New Jersey Senatorial primary results in the endorsement of ex-Congressman William Hughes (Dem.); Senator Frank O. Briggs is the unopposed Republican candidate.

September 25.—Woodrow Wilson, speaking at Hartford and New Haven, declares his belief in the initiative and referendum and the recall of administrative officials.

September 26.—Connecticut Progressives, in convention, nominate Herbert Knox Smith for Governor. . . . Winston Churchill is nominated as the Progressive candidate for Governor in New Hampshire.

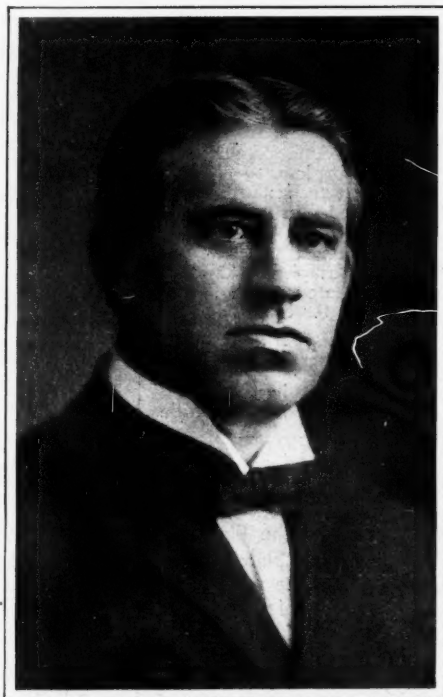
September 27.—Colonel Roosevelt, in a speech at New Orleans, urges the voters of the South to support the new Progressive party. . . . The New York State Republican convention selects Job E. Hedges as its candidate for Governor.

September 28.—President Taft addresses an outdoor audience at Beverly, Mass., criticizing the tariff principles of the Democratic party and the platform of the Progressives.

September 30.—The Senate committee investigating campaign contributions reassembles at Washington and examines the late Edward H. Harriman's secretary and the late Cornelius N. Bliss' son.

October 2.—The New York State Democratic convention names Congressman William Sulzer as its candidate for Governor. . . . The Vermont Legislature meets in regular session and elects Allen M. Fletcher (Rep.) as Governor, the election of September 3 having failed to disclose a majority for any candidate. . . . Colonel Roosevelt returns to New York after a speaking tour of 11,000 miles in twenty-seven States.

October 3.—J. Pierpont Morgan testifies before the Senate committee regarding his firm's contributions to the campaign of 1904. . . . The California Supreme Court rules that under the State law the names of the Taft electors cannot be printed on the ballot as Republicans, those pledged to Roosevelt having won the Republican primary. . . . Wood-



Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington

HON. WILLIAM HUGHES, OF NEW JERSEY
(Nominated for the United States Senate at the Democratic primaries)

row Wilson addresses the National Conservation Congress at Indianapolis.

October 4.—Ex-President Roosevelt testifies before the special Senate committee regarding corporation contributions to his campaign in 1904.

October 8.—Colonel Roosevelt, on his second Western trip, speaks to large audiences in Detroit and Saginaw. . . . Woodrow Wilson delivers six addresses in Kansas.

October 11.—Colonel Roosevelt appeals to the progressive Republicans of Wisconsin to support the Progressive ticket.

October 14.—Colonel Roosevelt is shot and seriously wounded by a fanatic named John Schrank, while leaving a Milwaukee hotel in an automobile on his way to deliver a political address. . . . Testimony is given before the special Senate committee to the effect that Cyrus H. McCormick, head of the Harvester Trust, contributed to the campaign expenses of Woodrow Wilson.

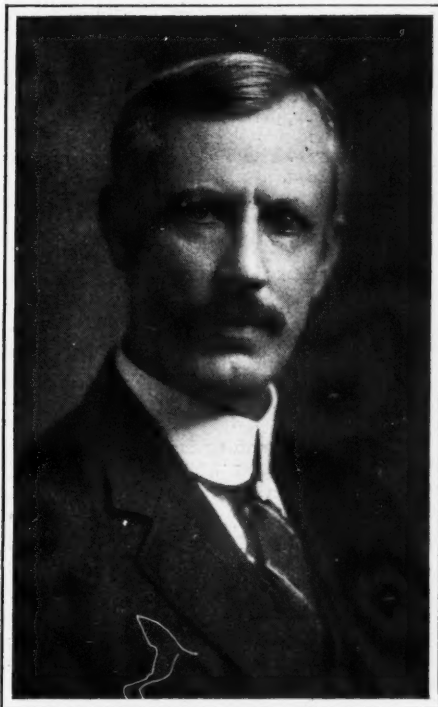
October 15.—President Taft signs an order placing all fourth-class postmasters in the civil service.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

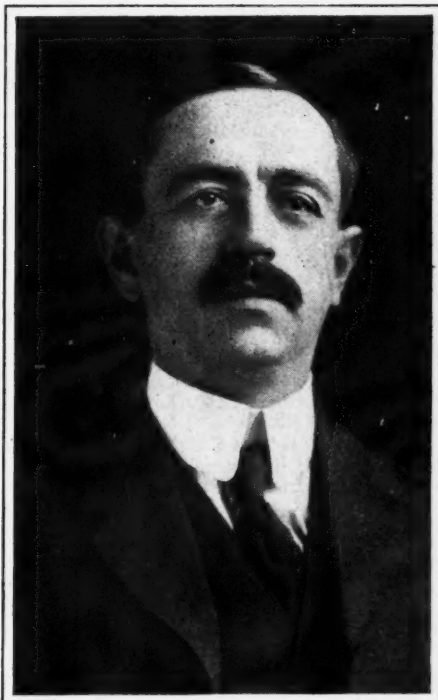
September 17.—Riotous demonstrations by the opposition party, in favor of universal suffrage, mark the opening of the Hungarian Parliament.

September 18.—Many persons are seriously injured in conflicts between Socialist rioters and the police in the streets of Budapest and in Parliament.

September 20.—Albanian Malissoris hold the town of Scutari against a Turkish division.



MR. P. V. COLLINS
(Progressive candidate for Governor of Minnesota)



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington

HON. HERBERT KNOX SMITH
(Progressive candidate for Governor of Connecticut)

September 23.—Disorders in Mexico become more violent and widespread, the States of Chihuahua, Durango, and Sinaloa being overrun with rebels and brigands. . . . The Ulster Unionist Council approves the text of a covenant pledging Orangemen not to recognize an Irish Parliament, should one be created under the Home Rule bill.

September 24.—An investigation conducted by the Government shows that 70 per cent. of the inhabitants of Spain can neither read nor write and that 60 per cent. of the land is uncultivated. . . . Guillermo Billinghurst is inaugurated President of Peru. . . . Two thousand Chinese soldiers mutiny at Wu-chang.

September 25.—The Nicaraguan revolutionary leader, General Mena, surrenders to Rear-Admiral Southerland, in command of the American forces. . . . President Madero and the Mexican cabinet offer amnesty to General Orozco and his followers.

September 27.—A great anti-Home Rule demonstration is held at Belfast.

September 28.—Thousands of Ulsterites sign the covenant of resistance to Home Rule.

October 1.—Belisario Porras is inaugurated President of Panama.

October 3.—Representatives of Spanish railway employees present to Premier Canalejas their demands for a minimum wage.

October 7.—The British House of Commons assembles for the autumn session.

October 16.—Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of the deposed President, creates a new insurrection in Mexico and seizes the city of Vera Cruz.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

September 17.—The United States informs the Nicaraguan Government that it will not countenance the uncivilized actions of the rebel leader, General Mena, and will lend strong moral support to the cause of good government. . . . An attack upon Italian troops near Derne, in Tripoli, by Turks and Arabs, results in the defeat of the latter in the bloodiest engagement of the war.

September 19.—Konstantin Theodor Dumba is appointed ambassador of Austria-Hungary at Washington. . . . Ratifications of the copyright treaty between the United States and Austria-Hungary are exchanged at Washington.

September 20.—The American forces in Nicaragua reach Granada and relieve the city from the danger of famine.

September 21.—The American ambassador to Mexico demands the immediate release of W. C. Nichols, an American fruit-grower, who has been in prison for six months on an unsubstantiated charge of killing a bandit. . . . The Chinese Minister of Finance refuses the terms offered by the six-power group for a \$350,000,000 loan.

September 24.—The United States decides to send to Santo Domingo, under the treaty of 1907, two commissioners and 750 marines, to reestablish the orderly collection of customs.

September 25.—The Nicaraguan revolutionary leader, General Mena, surrenders to the American forces.

September 30.—The governments of Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece order the mobilization of their army reserves, to force Turkey to institute reforms in Macedonia.

October 2.—Bulgaria and Serbia suspend passenger traffic with Turkey.

October 3.—It is announced at Peking that a \$50,000,000 loan has been arranged with a Belgian syndicate.

October 4.—Four United States marines are killed, and five others wounded, in the capture of a position held by Nicaraguan insurgents near Masaya, which menaced railroad communication with the coast; forty of the insurgents lose their lives.

October 5.—Several minor engagements on Turkish soil are reported between Turkish troops and Montenegrins and Bulgarians.

October 6.—The town of Leon, in Nicaragua, said to be the last stronghold of the revolutionists, surrenders to the American forces; two American sailors and a marine are killed during an attack by drunken rebels. . . . It is announced at Paris that Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary have accepted the French proposal for intervention in the threatened Balkan war.

October 8.—Montenegro declares war upon Turkey; the Bulgarian Premier refuses to agree to the plan of the Powers for intervention with Turkey in the Macedonian question, on the ground that it is too late.

October 9-10.—The Montenegrin army, in the first engagements of the war with Turkey, forces the troops of the latter country from strongly-intrenched positions on Mount Planinitza and Mount Detchitch.

October 12.—Italy grants three days of grace to Turkey in which to agree finally on terms of peace. . . . The Turkish army is defeated by Montenegrins near Scutari, with a loss of 300 men.

October 14.—Turkey declines to allow intervention by the European powers in the matter of reforms in Macedonia; the Turkish stronghold of Tusi surrenders to the Montenegrins; 3000 Turkish soldiers cross the Servian frontier and attack the garrison at Ristovatz.

October 15.—A preliminary peace agreement is signed by representatives of Italy and Turkey, at Ouchi, Switzerland.

October 16.—The Montenegrin forces capture Berana after severe fighting.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

September 17.—Legagneux, the French aviator, ascends in his monoplane to a height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

September 18.—The price of steers at the Chicago stockyards reaches \$11 a hundred pounds.

September 19.—Armed strikers seize the copper, lead, and silver mines at Bingham, Utah.

September 21.—Two German military aviators are killed near Freiburg, and an English aviator loses his life at Belfast, making thirteen deaths from aeroplane accidents within three weeks.

September 23.—Radium is found by Henri Chagnoux, the French mineralogist, to abound in Colorado in greater quantities than anywhere else in the world. . . . The nineteenth Universal Peace Congress meets at Geneva. . . . President Taft addresses the fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, at Washington. . . . Widespread devastation is caused by a typhoon in Japan, said to be the worst in half a century.

September 25.—President Taft speaks at Altoona, at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the meeting there of the loyal war governors, who decided to support President Lincoln and his war policy.

September 27.—The French Minister of War reviews an aerial drill near Paris, in which twenty monoplanes take part. . . . The city of Augusta, Ga., is placed under martial law because of rioting in connection with the strike of street-railway employees.

September 28.—Lieut. Lewis C. Rockwell and Corporal Frank S. Scott, United States army aviators, are killed while flying at College Park, Md.

September 30.—Serious rioting marks a twenty-four hours "demonstration" strike at Lawrence, Mass., on the day of the opening of the trial of the labor leaders Ettor and Giovannitti.

October 1.—An explosion in the turbine of the destroyer *Walke* kills an officer and two men and fatally injures two other members of the crew.

October 3.—Seven persons are killed and forty injured by the derailment of an express train on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Westport, Conn.

October 4.—The British submarine *B2* sinks after a collision off the coast of Kent, only one member of the crew of sixteen surviving.

October 7.—An explosion of dynamite in a warehouse at Tampico, Mexico, kills forty-five persons and injures several hundred others.

October 8.—A new world's trotting record of a mile in 1:58 is established by Uhlan, at Lexington, Ky.



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

THE BOSTON AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM WHICH LAST MONTH WON THE BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD

(Top row, left to right: Trainer Quirk, Speaker, Joe Wood, Cady, O'Brien, Bradley, Lewis)
 (Middle row, left to right: Hooper, Carrigan, Yerkes, Henriksen, Engle, Nummaker, Hall, Gardner, Collins, Stahl)
 (Bottom row, left to right: Wagner, Bedient, McCarthy [mascot], Pape, and Krug)

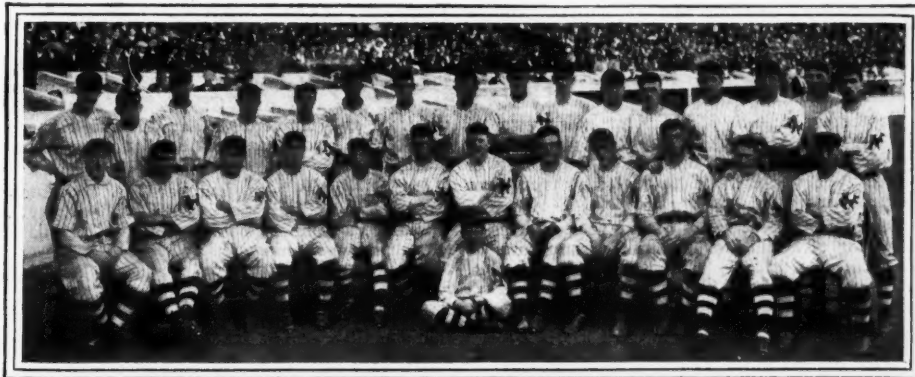
October 10.—The Nobel prize for medicine is awarded to Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York City (see frontispiece).

October 11-12.—An explosion on an oil steamer results in the destruction by fire of \$3,000,000 worth of vessels and piers at Bayonne, N. J.

October 13.—A score of convicts break out of the Wyoming penitentiary, at Rawlins, and terrorize the surrounding country.

October 14.—A great fleet of 123 war vessels, assembled in the Hudson River opposite New York City, is inspected by the President and the Secretary of the Navy.

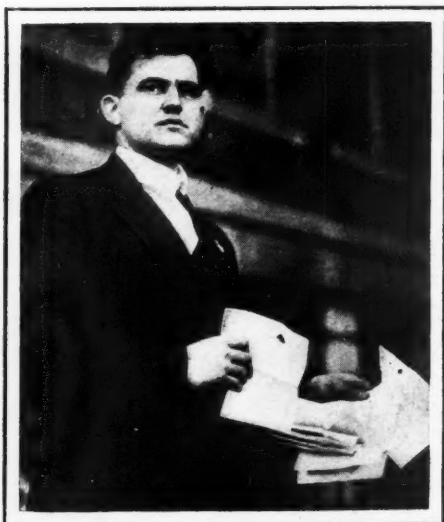
October 15.—The building which will house the Department of Education of New York State is dedicated at Albany. . . . The warship fleet assembled at New York passes out to sea in review before President Taft.



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NEW YORK NATIONAL BASEBALL TEAM ("THE GIANTS") WHICH CONTESTED THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP WITH THE BOSTONS

(Upper row: Bader, Groh, Robertson, Goulait, Burns, Merkle, Hartley, Crandall, Wiltse, Demaree, Robinson, Wilson, Ames, McCormick, Kirby, Shafer. Lower row: Fletcher, Doyle, Meyers, Snodgrass, Herzog, Murray, McGraw, Mathewson, Marquard, Tesreau, Devore, Becker, Dick Hennessy, mascot, seated in center)



MR. ELBERT E. MARTIN

(Colonel Roosevelt's secretary who overpowered the Colonel's assailant at Milwaukee. Mr. Martin has in his hands the manuscript of the speech, pierced by the bullet)

October 16.—It is definitely ascertained by the surgeons attending Colonel Roosevelt in the Mercy Hospital at Chicago that the bullet fractured the fourth rib on his right side and lies imbedded in the bone. . . . The Boston American League baseball team defeats the New York Nationals in the deciding game for the world's championship.

OBITUARY

September 17.—Prof. Hermann Friedrich Wiebe, an eminent German scientist, 60.

September 18.—Hernando De Soto Money, formerly Senator from Mississippi, 73. . . . Richard Dale, a prominent Philadelphia financier, 84. . . . Charles Kellogg Atwood, of Hartford, Conn., the oldest graduate of Yale University, 91.

September 19.—Chief Justice Ralph O. Dunbar, of the Washington State Supreme Court, 67.

September 20.—Rev. Dr. Lobert G. Seymour, missionary secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, 69.

September 22.—S. M. Williams, discoverer of the powder used in taking flashlight pictures. . . . Prince Louis Murat, grandson of the King of Naples, 61. . . . Leon Gandillot, a prominent French playwright, 50.

September 23.—Infanta Maria Teresa, sister of the King of Spain, 29. . . . Duke Franz Josef of Bavaria, who recently toured the United States, 24. . . . Col. Henry Casson, for many years sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, 69.

September 24.—Baron Odolf Marschall von Bieberstein, the eminent German diplomat, 69. . . . Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce in Canada, 77. . . . Rev. Dr. William Nicholas, a well-known Methodist minister of Belfast, Ireland, 72. . . . John M. Pope, promi-

nently connected with the pottery industry of New Jersey, 56.

September 25.—William H. Corbin, a well-known New Jersey lawyer, 61.

September 27.—Dr. Henry Priest, dean of the College of Letters and Science at St. Lawrence University, 65. . . . Loren W. Collins, ex-justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, 74. . . . John T. Lockman, brigadier-general of volunteers, by brevet, in the Civil War, 78. . . . Arthur Lumley, formerly a prominent illustrator, 75.

September 28.—John J. Patterson, formerly Senator from South Carolina, 82. . . . Sir Frederick William Richards, Admiral of the British Fleet, 78.

September 29.—Major John M. Carson, for many years a prominent newspaper correspondent at Washington, 74.

September 30.—Rear-Admiral John Forsyth Hanscom, U. S. N., retired, an authority on naval construction, 70.

October 1.—Carl C. Anderson, Representative from the Thirteenth Ohio district, 34. . . . Robert Avery, major-general of volunteers, by brevet, in the Civil War, 73. . . . Dr. Petacci, physician to the Pope.

October 2.—Rear-Admiral Lucien Young, U. S. N., 60. . . . Rev. Dr. T. P. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, an eminent Reformed Presbyterian minister, 73. . . . James Munroe Hill, formerly a prominent theatrical manager, 65. . . . Frances Allitsen, a noted English composer.

October 5.—Prof. Lewis Boss, director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany and author of standard works on astronomy, 66. . . . Miss Margaret Boyle Harvey, of Philadelphia, well known as a poet and author of a history of the real Daughters of the American Revolution, 56.

October 6.—Auguste Marie François Beernaert, the Belgian statesman, 83.

October 7.—Dr. John E. Bradley, a well-known educator and author, 73. . . . William A. Peffer, former United States Senator from Kansas and founder of the Populist party, 81. . . . Rev. Dr. Walter W. Skeat, of Cambridge University, an authority on Anglo-Saxon literature, 76. . . . Bradford Torrey, formerly editor of the *Youth's Companion*, 69. . . . Brig.-Gen. Franklin Guest Smith, U. S. A., retired, 72.

October 8.—Dr. Morris Loeb, of New York, a noted chemist and widely known for his philanthropy, 49. . . . Frank C. Bostock, the animal collector and trainer, 50. . . . Wilhelm Kuhe, of London, a prominent pianist and professor of music, 89.

October 10.—Jules Lumbar, a well-known street singer and minstrel of the Civil War, 84. . . . Thomas P. Conneff, holder of many records for long-distance running, 45.

October 13.—Stephen Holman, said to be the oldest member of the Massachusetts bar, 92.

October 14.—Rev. William Radd Ropes, librarian emeritus of the Andover Theological Seminary, 87.

October 15.—Adrian H. Joline, a distinguished New York lawyer, 62.

October 16.—Dr. Albert N. Husted, of Albany, a well-known educator, 79.

CARTOONS OF THE MONTH



"JUST ONE DOGGONE THING AFTER ANOTHER"

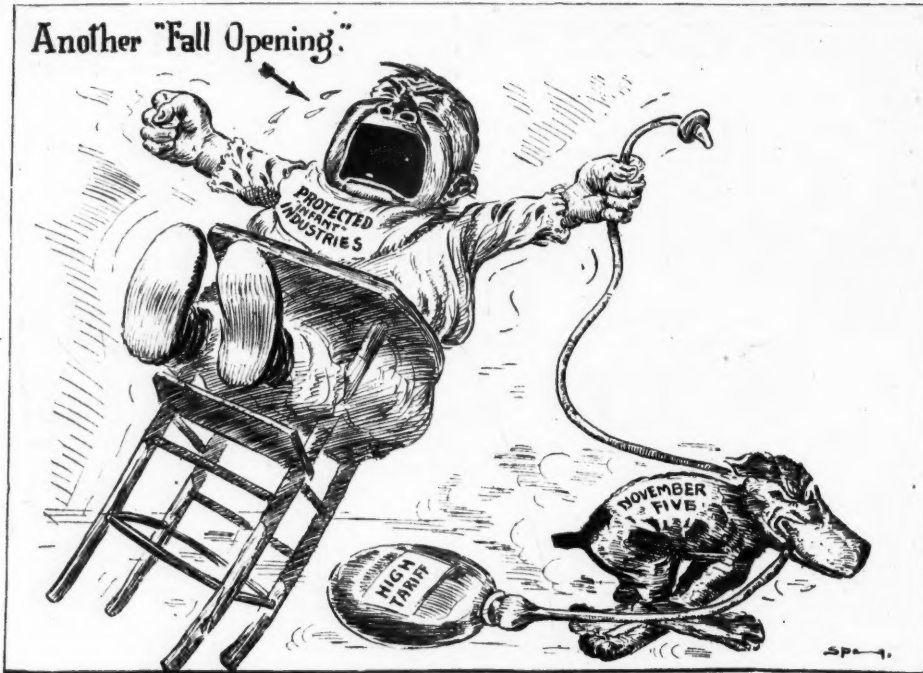
(Turkey, about to make peace with Italy, is suddenly confronted with another war)
From the *Leader* (Cleveland)



"NOW, I AIN'T ARGUING WITH YOU, SON; I'M JUST TELLING YOU!"
From the *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia)



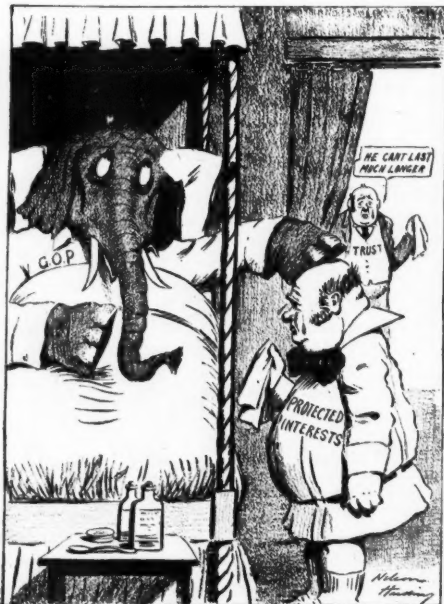
EUROPE EAGER TO PACK A CANAL JURY AGAINST
UNCLE SAM
From the *Union* (Springfield)



A DEMOCRATIC PROPHECY OF THE ELECTION DAY RESULT

(The howl of the protected "infant" industry when a Democratic victory threatens to cut off its high tariff nourishment)

From the Advertiser (Montgomery)



"THEY WILL MISS ME WHEN I'M GONE"
From the Eagle (Brooklyn)



Copyright, 1912, by the International News Service

THE NATIONAL GAME
From the American (New York)



COLUMBIA: "I see no reason why I should change! My present chef amply provides for my welfare!"
From the *Journal* (Detroit)



"HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL IN THE HUMAN BREAST"
Mr. Common People gets advice from all the candidates on "how to be rid of the trusts," and hopes a real solution of the problem may ultimately be found
From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus)



THE GREAT POLITICAL SHOW
There was an Old Man who said, "How Shall I flee from this horrible Cow?
I will sit on this stile and continue to smile,
Which may soften the heart of that Cow."
From the *Evening Journal* (New York)



"THAT'S WHAT HE'S DOING!"
From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane)

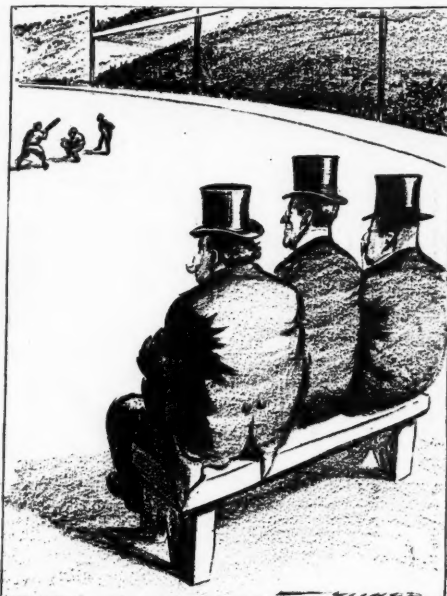


THE PANIC OF 1893 OVERWORKED BY THE G.O.P.
From the *World-Herald* (Omaha)

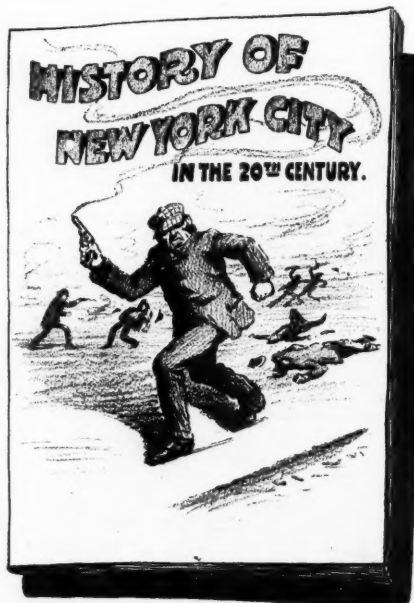


YOU CAN'T TEACH THE OLD G.O.P. DOG NEW
TARIFF TRICKS

From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn)



TEMPORARILY "BENCHED"
(The country-wide interest in the baseball championship games last month temporarily side-tracked politics)
From the *Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis)



THE "DIME NOVEL"

(The crimes committed in New York City and the conditions revealed in the police case testimony would seem to justify the above cartoon)

From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn)



"FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE, **DIG!** WE'VE **GOT** TO GET SOMETHING ON HIM!"

From the *Leader* (Cleveland)

The investigation by the Senate Committee at Washington into the matter of campaign contributions attracted a great deal of attention throughout the country. Among the prominent witnesses called to testify were Ex-President Roosevelt, Mr. J. P.

Morgan, Senator Dixon, and many other men active in official and political affairs.



HARD LUCK!

From the *North American* (Philadelphia)



A TIMELY SUGGESTION

From the *Journal* (Jersey City)



ALL NICELY SPREAD OUT
From the *News-Tribune* (Duluth)



THE DONKEY'S DILEMMA
From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus)



THE TRAGEDY OF MR. SCADSWORTH'S TROPHY

ONE YEAR AGO: "There, my friends, is the possession I value more highly than anything I have in the world. I shot it myself. I spend hours looking at it and it's a source of never ending pleasure to me"

Now: "!!*** !!*** !??? !— ***—!! It may be only my imagination, but every time I look at that moose, it seems to be laughing at me! ***—** !!—**!"

From the *Tribune* (Chicago)



YES, CAMPAIGNING IS HARD WORK
From the *News* (Chicago)



HOT ON THE TRAIL OF THE MULE
From the *Inter Ocean* (Chicago)



THE KING OF MONTENEGRO, AFTER HIS CORONATION, WALKING IN THE PROCESSION WITH THE QUEEN OF ITALY, THE KING OF ITALY FOLLOWING WITH THE QUEEN OF MONTENEGRO

THE BALKAN UNION AGAINST TURKEY

BY E. ALEXANDER POWELL

IT would be an easier task to explain the intricacies of the tariff than to make clear in all its complexities the Macedonian problem which is the center of the Balkan war question. Pared down to its core, it is a result of rivalries among Bulgarians, Servians, Greeks, and Montenegrins, who are severally striving, by both education and intimidation, to obtain ascendancy in Macedonia, the population of which is composed of all four races in varying proportions and inextricably mixed. Churches have been the most powerful political engines in this long-standing dispute, the raw, primeval passions of the Balkan peoples having found their bitterest expression under the cloak of religion.

The scene of the present hostilities covers the whole of that part of Europe lying south of the Danube which is usually called the Balkan Peninsula—a convenient though vague expression which is generally assumed to include Rumania, though, geographically speaking, this extension of the term is scarcely permissible. The word Balkan means mountain, or mountain-pass, and is justly applied to a peninsula almost the entire surface of which is crumpled up into a series of ridges so numerous and irregular that it is impossible to reduce them to definite mountain ranges or systems. Lying north of the Danube (though possessing some territory, called the Dobrudja, on the southern bank near the mouth) and therefore not in the Balkans at all, is Rumania, a peaceable, prosperous, fertile, and exceedingly well governed kingdom formed by the union of the two older principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. Rumania has always kept aloof from the perennial Balkan disputes and regards with a good deal of contempt her turbulent and quarrelsome neighbors. Lying squarely across the line of a Russian advance on Turkey, occupying a position of great strategic importance on the flank of Austria-Hungary, and possessing an admirably equipped and highly efficient army, Rumania



1. KING PETER OF
SERVIA

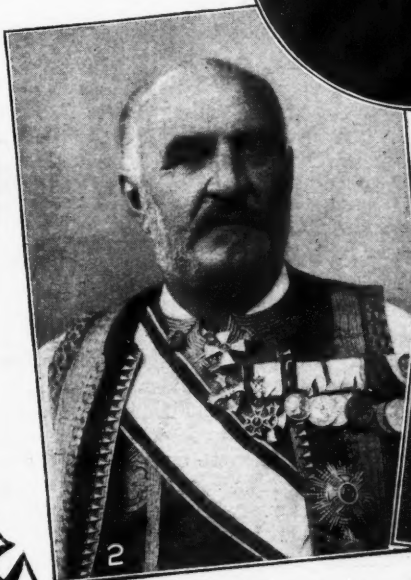


3. CZAR FERDINAND
OF BULGARIA



2. KING NICHOLAS
OF MONTENEGRO

4. KING GEORGE OF
GREECE



RULERS OF THE CONTENDING POWERS IN THE BALKANS, THE SULTAN IN THE CENTER

unquestionably holds the balance of power in the Balkans. In the present complications she has thus far carefully refrained from taking any part.

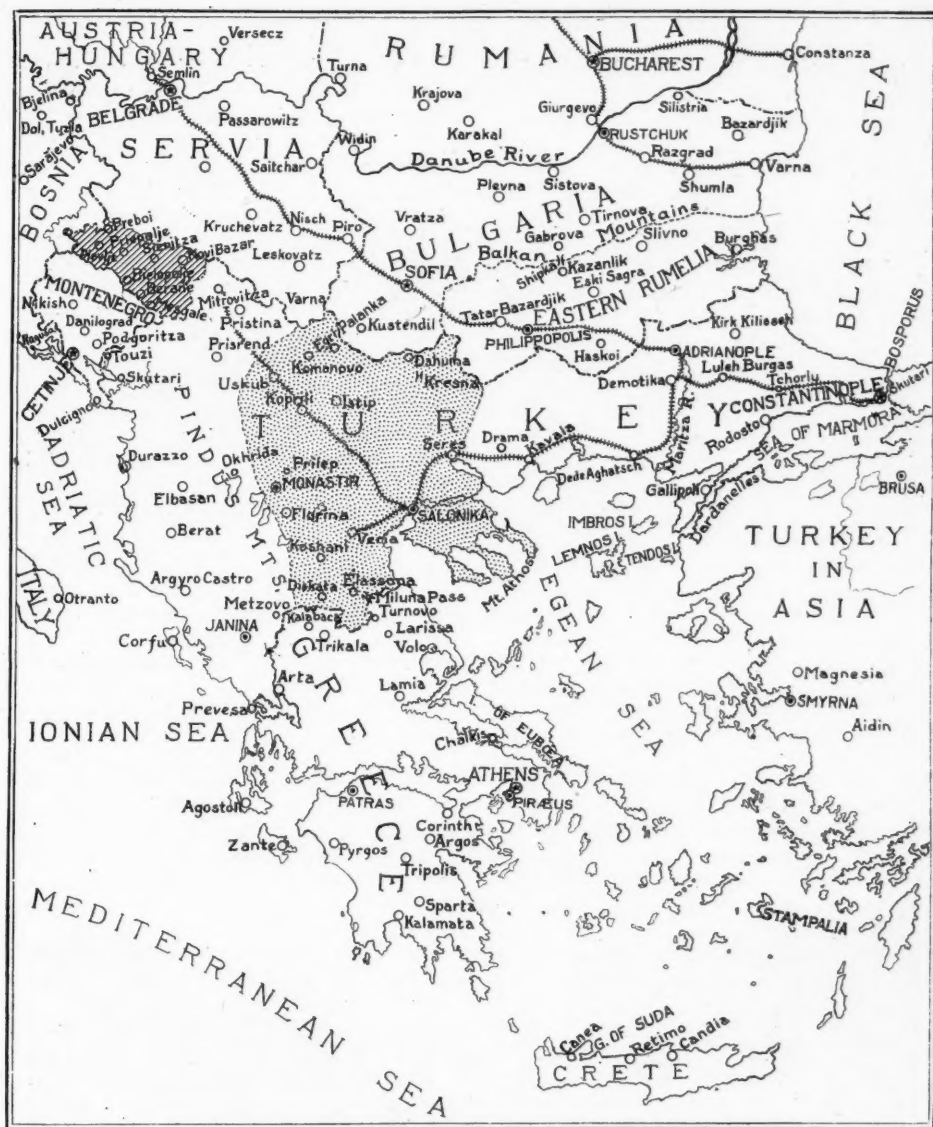
Immediately south of Rumania, on the other bank of the Danube, is the four-year-old kingdom of Bulgaria, formed by the union of the principality of Bulgaria and the former Turkish province of Eastern Rumelia. Should Rumania throw in her lot with Turkey, as is possible, though scarcely probable, Bulgaria would thus find herself in an extremely uncomfortable position, being sandwiched between two hostile nations. To the west of Bulgaria, and, like it, bounded on the north by the Danube, is the kingdom of Servia, a country having an area equal to that of New Hampshire and Vermont combined. Of all the Balkan nations, Servia occupies the most dangerous position, for she lies across Austria's path to the Egean, and to the Egean, sooner or later, Austria intends to go. A Slavonic population, whose language is either Servian or closely akin to it, occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, those two provinces lying between Servia and the Adriatic, which Austria, four years ago, formally annexed. Below them lies the tiny kingdom of Montenegro, about three-fourths the size of Connecticut, completely hemmed in by Turkey on the south and by Austria on the north, and with its few miles of seacoast at the mercy of Austrian guns. The extreme southern part of the Balkan peninsula is occupied by Greece, or, to give it its proper name, the Kingdom of Hellas, having an area, a comparatively small part of which is cultivated, about equal to that of West Virginia.

In the center of this ring of Balkan kingdoms lie the territories which comprise European Turkey. They are officially divided into six provinces or vilayets: Scutari, Janina, Kossovo, Monastir, Salonica, and Adrianople, besides Constantinople and its environs, which have a separate administration, while the little tongue of Turkish territory lying between Servia and Montenegro, and forming, as it were, a causeway between the Austrian province of Bosnia and the Turkish province of Kossovo, is known as the Sanjak (sub-province) of Novi-Bazar. This bit of mountain land, scarcely half the size of the State of Connecticut, forms the real crux of the Balkan situation, for through it, when she is fully prepared, Austria intends to make her way to Salonica, and on it, for the benefit of the Balkan states, she has already placed a sign: "No trespassing permitted here." In ordinary conversation, the

official Turkish names of the various districts of European Turkey are generally replaced by older and more historical designations. The northern portion of the Adriatic littoral below Montenegro is commonly called Albania (though no such political division exists) and the southern part above Greece, Epirus. The district immediately south of Servia, including the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar, is called Old Servia, and that between Adrianople and the Egean, Thrace. The term Macedonia is most correctly applied to the region north and west of Salonica, stretching from the Greek to the Bulgarian frontiers, but of recent years it has been so extended that the phrase "Macedonian question" is now taken to mean all the problems created by the existence of Turkey in Europe.

To comprehend the present situation, it must be understood that the population of Macedonia is composed in about equal parts of Greeks and Slavs (Bulgarians and Serbs) strongly tinged with Albanians, the Turks being in a decided minority. Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbs, and Albanians each consider themselves the only rightful heirs to Macedonia and each of them has for years past been engaged in strengthening their claims in their own peculiar way. Bulgaria bases its claim to Macedonia on the fact that, from 893 to 1277 it was almost wholly under the sway of the old Bulgarian czars, and that a majority of the present inhabitants of the region are of Bulgarian blood or sympathies. The Servians point to the fact that the great Servian czar, Dushan, who reigned from 1336 to 1356, included all Macedonia in his vast dominions, calling himself "Czar of Macedonia and Monarch of the Serbs, Greeks, Bulgars, the coast and western parts." They also assert that that portion of Macedonia known as Old Servia is largely inhabited by people of their own race, and that they will consent to no scheme for the partition of Macedonia that does not provide for handing this district at least over to them. From a purely historical standpoint, the Greek claim to Macedonia is by far the strongest, for Alexander the Great and Philip of Macedon included all of Macedonia within their empires centuries before Bulgaria or Servia were ever heard of, and the population of Macedonia—so the Greeks will tell you—is overwhelmingly Hellenic to-day.

As a result of this racial rivalry, the Balkan nations, particularly the Greeks and Turks, have for more than twenty years waged a bloody warfare in Macedonia by means of armed bands of desperadoes. Greek bands,



THE THEATER OF WAR IN THE BALKAN STATES AND TURKEY

(The shaded sections are Macedonia and Novi-Bazar)

slipping into Macedonia from the south, have murdered every Bulgarian on whom they could lay their hands, destroyed the crops of the Bulgarian inhabitants, chopped down their orchards, and burned their villages. Then the Bulgarian bands, sweeping down through the northern passes, would retaliate by committing precisely the same atrocities on the Greek inhabitants of Macedonia, the operations of both factions being characterized by fiendish cruelty and wholesale destruction of property. As a rule the Turkish

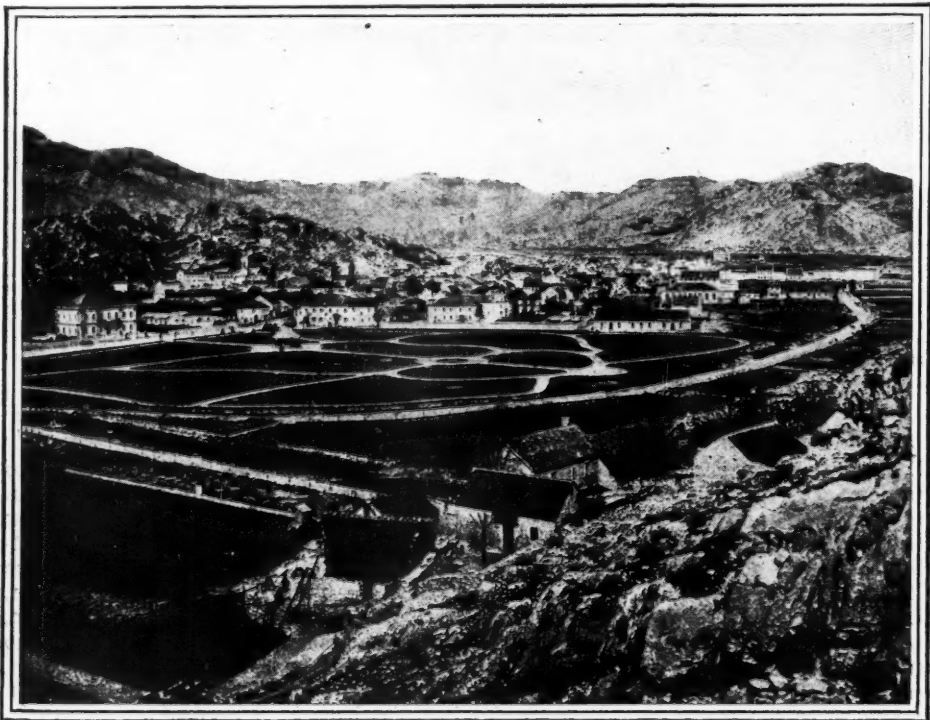
Government has made but little effort to bring this intolerable state of affairs to an end, shrewdly perceiving that as long as the various Christian races were engaged in fighting each other they could not combine against the Turks. At intervals, however, the Turks, exasperated beyond endurance, would take a hand in their turn, and woe to the Christian, be he Bulgar, Greek, or Serb, who fell into their hands. From my own investigations in Macedonia, however, I think it safe to say that, in recent years at

least, for every atrocity the Turks have committed in Macedonia, the Greeks, Bulgarians and Serbs have committed four. These guerilla campaigns in Macedonia were planned solely in the hope that the horrors which they caused would compel the Powers to intervene, the Greeks believing that in the event of such an intervention Macedonia would be turned over to them, while the Bulgarians were equally confident that they would receive the prize. It will be seen, therefore, that the cry of humanity, so powerful in 1877, when the Turks themselves were the chief actors in the Macedonian tragedy, has been practically taken away from the Christians by the horrible atrocities perpetrated by both Greeks and Bulgars in recent years.

Now the remarkable thing about the present situation is that the four Balkan kingdoms, which have hitherto been at each other's throats, have suddenly and secretly formed a combination—pooled their interests in Macedonia, as it were—and have evidently come to an agreement that, if they are victorious in the hazardous adventure on which they are embarking, they will share the profits between them. We have, therefore,

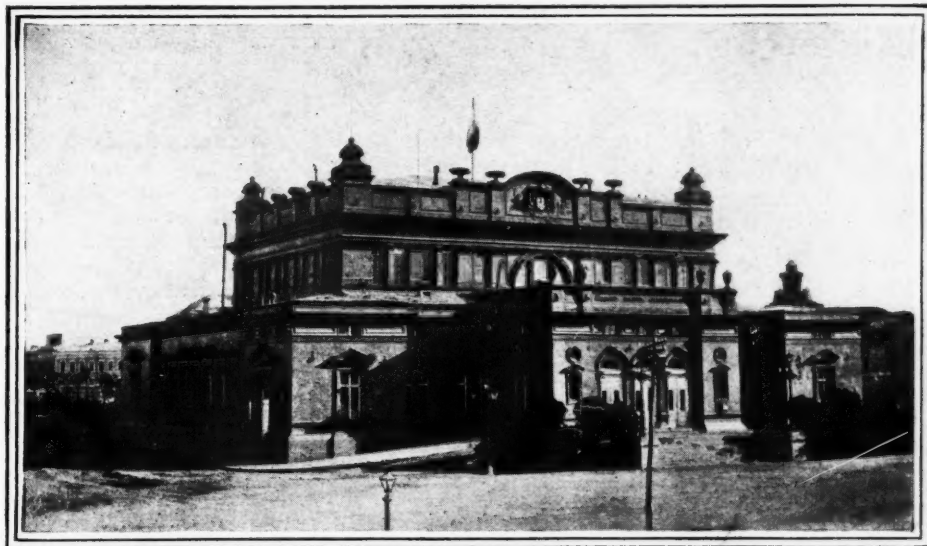
the sudden appearance in Europe of a new and most formidable corporate power—the Balkan Confederation. Despairing of obtaining the partition of Macedonia through European intervention, and tardily appreciating that the game they had been playing was as foolish as it was wicked they suddenly decided that the only hope of getting what they were after lay in their joining forces, a union which has been effected with a secrecy and celerity almost unexampled in the history of European diplomacy. Whether the allied kingdoms are sufficiently powerful to defeat the Turk is, however, a matter of grave doubt. Even if they should succeed in doing so, it is almost a certainty that they will not be permitted by the Powers to annex a foot of Turkish soil.

The most dangerous factor in the present conflict is Bulgaria. The Russian General, Kuropatkin, attending the maneuvers of the Bulgarian army some years ago, by way of being complimentary, remarked that the Bulgarians were the Japanese of the Near East. They have never forgotten that remark. Like the Japanese, they take themselves very seriously, and like them again, they firmly believe that they have a large



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

THE CAPITAL OF MONTENEGRO,—CETTINJE



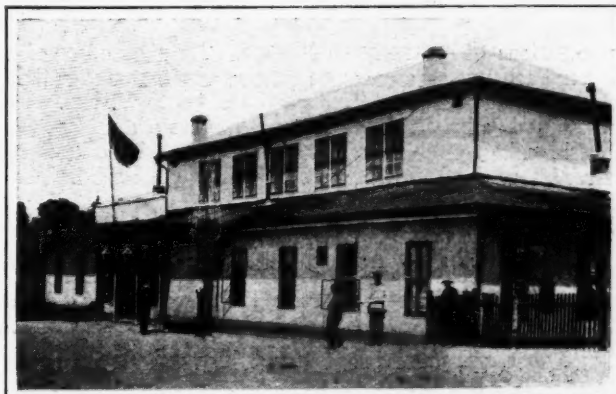
THE BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT HOUSE AT SOFIA

place on the scroll of destiny. Ever since it declared its complete independence in 1908, Bulgaria has been preparing to fight Turkey. The Turks know this. A Turkish official recently admitted quite frankly to the writer that Turkey had no wish to fight, though not because she was afraid of being defeated. "What good will it do us to fight?" he asked. "We fought and whipped the Greeks, but we lost Crete. We shall fight and whip the Bulgarians, but we will lose Macedonia."

For its size the Bulgarian army is the best equipped and most efficient in Europe, though it has never been tested in actual warfare. It means business, however. Every detail is attended to; every probability provided for. Conscription prevails. Every sixth man in the country is a soldier. Not till he is forty-five years of age does a Bulgarian escape liability to serve. The officers take their profession seriously and the men are hardy, uncomplaining, and enduring. The actual war strength of the army, which is modeled throughout on that of Russia, is probably very close to 250,000 men, with 500 guns. Its strength is believed by military experts to lie, however, chiefly in the defensive. It is doubtful if the Bulgarians

have the qualities most essential for successful attack. Most important of all, it is extremely doubtful if the nation possesses a war chest at all commensurate with the size of the army to be supported. It has cost Italy very close to a million dollars a day to prosecute her ineffective Tripolitanian campaign, and a struggle between Bulgaria and Turkey would prove incalculably more costly. Yet the foreign bankers have unanimously declined to advance Bulgaria the comparatively insignificant sum of a million dollars, not to mention the twenty millions for which she originally asked.

Some one has said of the Bulgars, "they are a practical people and their gratitude is



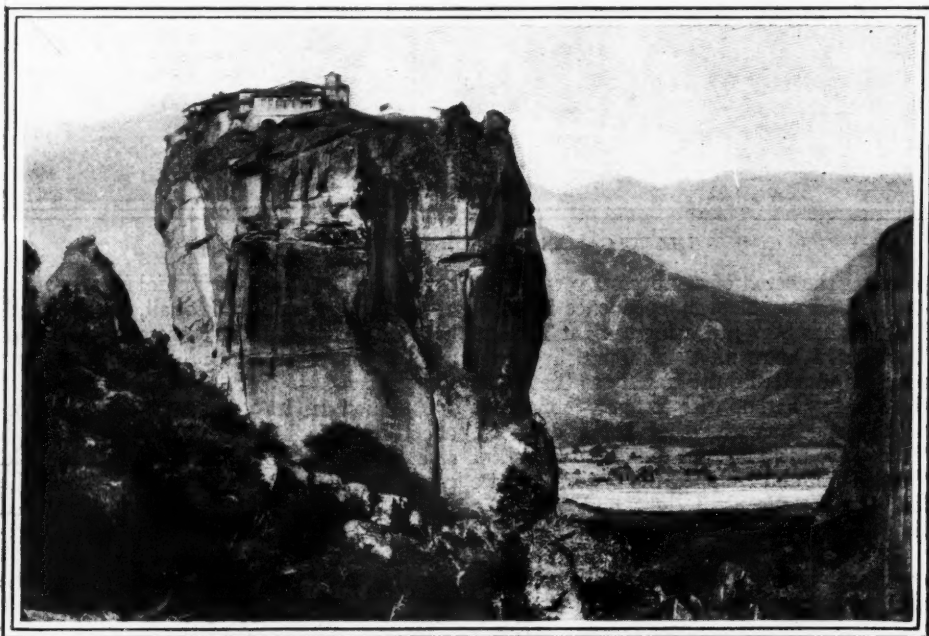
Photograph by The Trans-Atlantic Co., New York

THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE SERBIAN PARLIAMENT MEETS

chiefly a sense of favors to come." Likewise, they are a perennially dissatisfied people. They are never content with what they possess, but are always reaching out for something more. They are a suspicious people, and do not like foreigners, but this they excuse by saying that they have lived under the Turks for five hundred years. This is their stock excuse for all their sins. Indeed, it is difficult to see what they would do if they did not have the Turk for a scapegoat. The Bulgarians are the most industrious of the

heard of him, monsieur?" he exclaimed, "Why, he's the Prime Minister of Bulgaria!" I might add that when I presented the letter to the Prime Minister he inquired with deep interest after his nephew's welfare, and was in no way apologetic because he had chosen the occupation of a bootblack.

Though King Ferdinand is a shrewd and calculating ruler, he is by no means popular, either at home or abroad. He is haughty, arrogant, overbearing, vain, and pompous, and inordinately fond of display. He is a



THE FAMOUS MONASTERY OF METEORA IN EPIRUS ON THE GREEK-TURKISH FRONTIER

(Showing how the monks guard themselves from the incursion of the Turks)

populations of southeastern Europe. They are not ashamed of any honest form of work, no matter how menial. The last time I went to Bulgaria a bright young Bulgarian, whose bootblackening establishment I was accustomed to patronize, asked me if he might give me a letter of introduction to his uncle, who, he modestly remarked, was a person of some influence in Sofia. Weeks later, when unpacking my belongings in the Grand Hotel d'Bulgarie in Sofia, I came across the letter. Sofia is a small town, and everybody knows everybody else, so, as I was going out of the hotel one day I showed the letter to the *concierge* and asked if he had ever heard of the person to whom it was addressed. "Ever

grandson of Louis Philippe of France and has many of that monarch's undesirable characteristics. Being a scion of the princely houses of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and of Bourbon, he is related to nearly every crowned head in Europe. None of them take him very seriously, however. He lives in a solid, drab-colored palace surrounded by high walls, and rarely stirs out unless escorted by a detachment of cavalry. He is an aristocrat ruling a democratic people; a Roman Catholic set over a Greek Orthodox nation.

The thing that impressed the writer most when in Servia was the great number of officers to be seen wearing on the breasts of their tunics an enameled Maltese cross.



CZAR FERDINAND OF BULGARIA FRATERNIZING WITH WESTERN EUROPEAN MILITARY OFFICERS AT A REVIEW

That cross is King Peter's acknowledgment of the debt he owes to the men who put him on the throne, and those who wear it were the ones who took part in the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga on that dreadful night in June, 1903. The officers are proud of this decoration, and those who possess it swagger as though it were the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Peter is a good-natured, kindly, rather weak man, but he feels an outcast among his fellow-sovereigns. As it has never been proved that he was the instigator of Alexander's murder, they give him the benefit of the doubt. But they do not invite him to visit them. He is tolerated by the Servians, but he is not liked. This is largely because he is wholly lacking in tact and because he does not know how to do those little things which catch the popular fancy. He is never cheered by the people as he drives through the streets of his capital, and it is quite a common thing to see officials turn into shops to avoid saluting him. He held a commission in the French army during the Franco-Prussian War and earned the reputation of being a brave and able soldier.

He is exceedingly democratic and so are the people over whom he rules. He could not consistently put on many airs, for his grandfather was a swineherd.

Although Belgrade is outwardly European, its Serb inhabitants are but little changed from the peasant villagers of a century ago. They are simple mannered, kind hearted, hospitable. They have no nobility. Of rich men, as we understand the term, there are none. Country estates do not exist. There are probably not a dozen private houses in all Servia where a dinner could be given to twenty people.

Servia is the most important barrier in the way of an Austrian advance to the Egean. The Serbs recognize the danger of their position and have been steadily strengthening their army so as to meet it. They now possess an army—on paper—of 250,000 men. Cut this in half and you will come much closer to the number of men they could actually put in the field. The infantry is excellent, the artillery mediocre, the cavalry poor. The rank and file of the army is good fighting material, but the officers are not over-efficient. Servia's main object in going to war with Turkey would seem to be to obtain the Sanjak



THE PATRIARCH OF CONSTANTINOPLE
(The official head of the Greek Church)

of Novi-Bazar. But Austria wants that region also and intends, eventually, to have it. So Serbia will probably bankrupt herself and fill her cemeteries for nothing.

Though the Greek army has recently been completely reorganized by French officers on French lines, those who recall its behavior during the last Greco-Turkish War will not have much confidence in it as a fighting machine. The average Greek is a great talker. He believes that nothing can be done really well without a great deal of noise. He will give an oration on the least provocation and is eternally harping on the glorious deeds of his ancestors. Indeed, Alexander the Great is as much a subject of general conversation in Greece to-day as Theodore Roosevelt is in the United States. If the Greek could fight as well as he can talk he would make the greatest warrior in Christendom. It may be, of course, that the Greek troops will behave better now than they did in 1897. They have several very ugly stains to wipe out. The Greek soldiers were not nearly as much at fault, however, as their officers.

The Greek military authorities confidently state that they can place 200,000 men in the field. To anyone familiar with the condi-

tions, this is obviously an exaggeration. It would be wise to divide that figure by four. The physique of the Greek soldier is excellent. He makes a smart appearance, and he is able to assimilate rapidly what it is necessary for him to learn. But the artillery is poorly and insufficiently horsed, the cavalry is a negligible quantity, the military transport system is badly organized, and the efficiency of the gentlemen who fill the commissioned ranks leaves much to be desired. Still, it is impossible to form a just estimate of the value of any army as a fighting machine until it has shown what it is capable of in actual warfare.

Greece is very far from being as enthusiastic about going to war with the Turk as are her Balkan allies. This is because she has had practical experience with him. That experience cost her a war indemnity of \$18,000,000 and would have cost her Thessaly besides if the Powers had not refused to permit her spoliation.

The Montenegrin army, as Scharnhorst once remarked of the Prussian, is "the nation under arms." There is no organized army, in the generally accepted sense, in Montenegro, but every man who is strong enough to shoulder a rifle is expected to volunteer when the occasion arises. Such an occasion arose four years ago, when Austria



A GREEK SOLDIER IN NATIVE PARADE DRESS

seized Bosnia and Herzegovina and almost brought on a war with Serbia and Montenegro by doing so. I happened to be in Cetinje at the time. Not only did every male Montenegrin between sixteen and seventy respond to the call to arms, but on more than one occasion I saw the women, harnessed to the guns instead of horses,—of which there is a dearth in the little mountain kingdom,—dragging them into position on the mountainsides. That is the spirit which animates Montenegro, and it is a spirit exceedingly difficult to overcome. King Nicholas, moreover, does everything he can to foster this martial spirit. He not only insists that every man in his kingdom shall constantly carry a revolver loaded in all its chambers, and that he shall be proficient in its use, but he also insists that the weapons shall always be in good condition. It is by no means an uncommon thing for him to stop one of his subjects on the street and inspect his weapon. Should it not be in perfect condition the man will receive board and lodging at the expense of the nation for some weeks to come.

Montenegro and Austria are close neighbors—uncomfortably so. If you will glance at the map you will see that the arm of Austria, reaching down, holds Montenegro almost completely in her grasp. That is doubtless the reason why Austria and Montenegro are not congenial neighbors. The diplomatists in Cetinje told me an amusing story in this connection. A few years ago the King of Italy sent to his father-in-law, King Nicholas, as a birthday present, a completely equipped mountain battery. Austria promptly sat up and took notice, and a few days later the Emperor Francis Joseph ostentatiously despatched to his good friend and brother the Emperor Menelik of

Abyssinia, who occupies a menacing position on the frontier of Italy's Red Sea colonies, a completely equipped battery of horses artillery.

Montenegro's quarrel with Turkey is not so much over Macedonia, in which when all is said and done, she takes precious little interest, as it is over a question of boundary delimitation, regarding which Turkey has been exasperatingly procrastinating.

Montenegro, though the smallest of the Balkan kingdoms, is in many respects the least amenable to international discipline. The Queen of Italy is a Montenegrin princess. King Nicholas is an intimate friend of the Czar of Russia, with whom his family is closely connected by marriage. Any pressure which might be brought to bear upon Montenegro by Austria would therefore, arouse greater disapproval at Rome and St. Petersburg than would a similar demonstration directed against Bulgaria, Serbia, or Greece.

The foregoing has been a sketch in brief, bold outline, of the conditions which prevail south of the Danube to-day, of the complexities which go to make up the so-called Near Eastern question, of the nations which have allied themselves against the Turk, with their more salient characteristics, their armies and their resources. Of the Turk alone I have purposely refrained from speaking at any length, because it is impos-

sible to deal with him adequately in so limited an article as this.

Those who know him best believe that he will defeat the allied kingdoms. Baron von der Goltz, the celebrated German strategist who reorganized the Turkish army and who is probably better acquainted with its capabilities than any other European, recently remarked "The Turk's enemies will witness a wonder before they are finished with



A MODERN FIGHTING GREEK

this fight. The empire is in every respect strong enough to accept the challenge which has been offered to it, without foreign assistance of any kind." Not only can Turkey outnumber her foes, for she can, if the necessity arises, put into the field very close to a million and a quarter men, but it is not at all unlikely that she can outgeneral them. The commanders of her armies are soldiers who won their reputations in previous wars; and it is by no means improbable that she can outfight them too, for, no matter how

thoroughly you may drill a Christian soldier, you can never convince him that it is preferable to die in battle than to die in bed, and that the one sure way of gaining Paradise is to die in battle against the unbelievers.

That the Turk will win in this struggle, now that he has obtained a free hand by concluding peace with Italy, is probable. That, win or lose, he will be compelled to give Macedonia a decent government, is certain. That he will, sooner or later, be driven across the Bosphorus for good and all is inevitable.

THE BALKAN WAR: SOME UNDERLYING CAUSES

BY GEORGE FREEMAN

THE declaration of war by Montenegro against Turkey, on October 8, brought matters in the Balkans to a focus, and made that event the starting point of a new departure in the affairs of Europe.

The action of Montenegro, taken against the advice of Austria and Russia acting as the mandatories of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, together with the tone of the Bulgarian press, makes it apparent that the four confederate Balkan states have combined as much to protect their own independence as to gather in under their respective flags the communities of their races and languages still under Turkish rule. Though they have been warned that they will not be permitted to profit by any disturbance of the *status quo*, it is evident that any arrangement subsequently come to will result in the same way that the temporary separation of East Rumelia from Bulgaria by the Congress of Berlin in 1878 did, and that in due course of time the rest of Turkey in Europe, less the territory bordering the European side of the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles, will be partitioned among the four allies. That this is the object of their present move there seems little reason to doubt.

What the character of the people of Macedonia and the part of European Turkey, called, as a whole, Rumelia by the Turks, is, will be interesting to examine at the present juncture. In his book, "Turkey and its People," than which there is no better authority on the subject, Sir Edwin Pears, the au-

thor and many years resident in Turkey, in one of the chapters on Macedonia, writes:

Macedonia is a geographical term used to signify different extents of country. Sometimes it includes the whole of the Balkan Peninsula excepting Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro and Greece, but even including that portion of European Turkey which comprises Adrianople and the country west of a line drawn from that city to the Struma, the ancient Strymon. Others would exclude Albania and the whole of the district between Constantinople and a line drawn roughly from Serres to the most southerly point of Eastern Roumelia. A Greek author claims that the term Macedonia should be limited to the Vilayets of Monastir and Salonica. Bulgaria, Greece and Servia have each dreamed of a division of Macedonia, and each one has done its best to show that it is entitled to a larger portion of the country than the others are willing to concede.

In this quotation the intricacies of the Macedonian question, which is the ostensible cause of the war just begun, are clearly exposed. There is also the difficulty of harmonizing the rival claims of the confederated states when the European powers decide that the time has come to end the conflict and adjudicate the spoils to each. There would result the formation of several "East Rumealias" which would one day affiliate with the confederation as separate entities, or be absorbed in the particular states to which they might ethnically belong. The only part of European Turkey that may eventually have to be treated as a separate and independent entity is Albania, which may, on account of the peculiar character of its people, have to be erected into a fifth state.

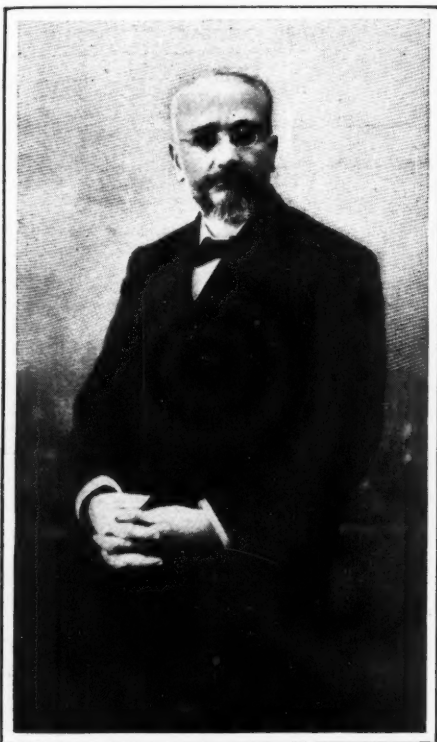


TURKISH SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH

The present administrative divisions of European Turkey are seven, namely: the Vilayets, or Governor Generalships, of Constantinople, Adrianople, Salonica, Monastir, Janina, Scutari (N. Albania) and Kossovo, with the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar, the strip of territory lying between Serbia and Montenegro. Of these the first two, Constantinople and Adrianople, lie outside the Macedonian question, but Bulgaria has made specific demands on her own account regarding the Vilayet of Adrianople. The common interest of the four confederated states lies in the other five vilayets, two of which, Janina and Scutari, with a large part of Kossovo and a portion of Monastir, are inhabited almost exclusively by Albanians, with Servian Christians in the north and Greek Christians in the south, with a scattering of what are known as Koutzo-Wallachs, mostly Greek in their sympathies, in the Pindus Mountains. For the past thirty-odd years an anti-Greek propaganda has been carried on among these nomads, who retire to the mountains with their flocks in the summer, following the melting of the snow, and return to the plains in the winter. The headquarters of it have been nominally at Bucharest but they were really at Agram in Croatia, and derived their inspi-

ration and instructions from Italy. The Albanians themselves are divided into three sections, those in the north being commonly spoken of as Arnaouts, while those in the center are called Ghegas, and the southerners, Tosks. There is little to distinguish the Tosks, ethnically, from the Greeks of the southern portion of Albania, and in spite of the difference of religion there is considerable affinity between them in the affairs of daily life; and there has always been since 1879 a certain leaning toward Greece politically.

But the kernel of the Macedonian question is in the vilayets of Salonica and Monastir, where Greek and Bulgarian have been contending for the mastery since long before the war of 1877, the Bulgarian steadily gaining ground. The treaty of San Stefano, which concluded the war of 1877, gave an immense impetus to the Bulgarization of Macedonia. General Ignatiev boldly threw the western frontier of Bulgaria across it to the foothills of the Pindus range, and turning in a southeasterly direction from Monastir ran it through the Greek and Koutzo-Wallach settlements to the western end of the main street of Salonica, which it followed through the city, giving Bulgaria an outlet to the eastward of it on the Egean, and exclaimed as he



VENEZELOS, THE COURAGEOUS GREEK PREMIER
(Regarded as the strongest and most progressive Prime
Minister of the Balkans. He is a Cretan by birth)

threw down his pen after signing the treaty, "Now let the Greeks swim to Constantinople!"

The causes of the loss by the Greeks of their hold on Macedonia and their substitution by the Bulgarians lay deep down in the difference between the characters of the two peoples. Gradually the young Greeks abandoned the country life for the cities and seaports, or drifted away to Constantinople or freed Greece for education and to enter the professions. The Bulgarians quickly crept over the land, and by their presence far beyond the present boundary of Bulgaria, give force to the Bulgarian intervention on their behalf.

With the Greeks it is a question of saving what they can for themselves and their people still on the soil of Macedonia, and that part of southern Albania known as Epirus, which was given Greece at the Congress of Berlin in 1878 chiefly through the influence of England and France, and when the time for its occupation came in 1881, withheld through the opposition of Austria and Italy. During

the Hamidian era up to the revolution that dethroned him, the Sultan Abdul Hamid permitted every intrigue and persecution that could drive the Christians of Macedonia, without regard to race, to emigrate, and it was in their defense that the brigandage, of which so much was heard from time to time of late years, was organized in order to call the attention of the European governments to the necessity of ameliorating the condition of the people generally, for the Mussulmans themselves were suffering as much from misgovernment as the Christians.

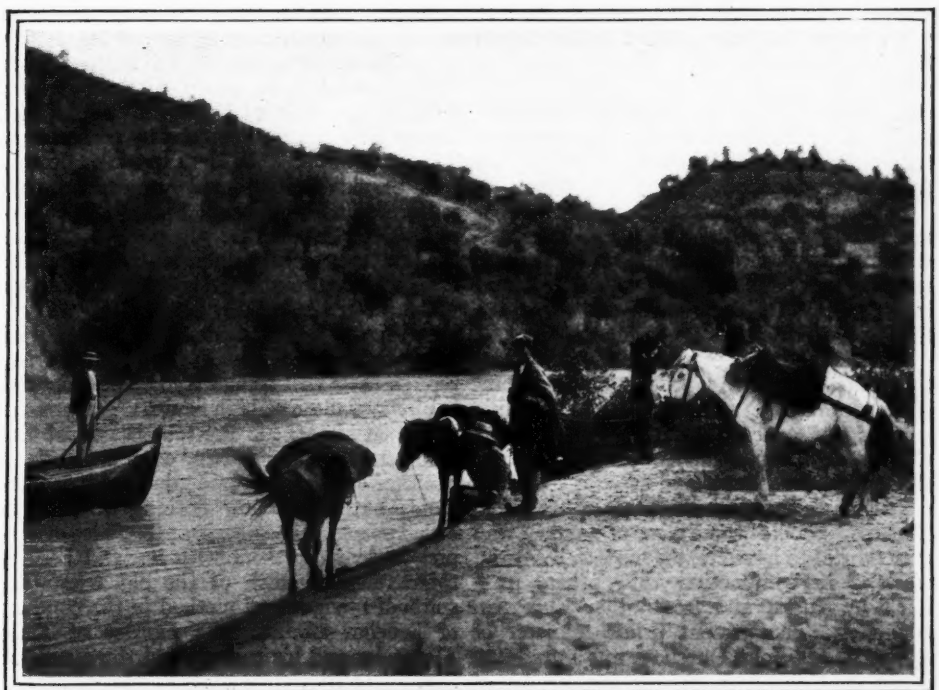
In 1880 a European commission was appointed to organize Macedonia on the model of East Rumelia, but it came to nothing, the Austrian government resolutely opposing all its provisions. This was confirmed by reports found after the death of Halil Rifaat Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier, who had himself urged on Abdul Hamid the necessity for reforms in Macedonia in order to forestall just what is taking place now, outside intervention. The Greeks have always, until now, been for the partition of Macedonia, the Bulgarians for autonomy, and it is more than probable that Greece has only consented to join the three northern states because there was nothing else to do. Serbia is vitally interested in breaking away from her present dependence on Austria for access to the sea, but just for that reason Austria will necessarily oppose any free and separate agreement between Turkey and the confederated states.

As the situation stands there are now three parties to the pending dispute, namely: the Balkan confederated states, Turkey, and the European powers. The actual situation recalls the outbreak of war between Serbia and Turkey in 1876, which was followed by the Conference of Constantinople that led up to the war of 1877. Then the Pan-Slav party in Russia forced the situation as it is doing now, through the propaganda carried on in the early part of this year by M. Gutchkoff, a member of the Russian Duma, during a tour he made through the Balkan states.

As there is considerable confusion in the descriptions of the religious conditions in European Turkey it may be stated that the different religions in the order of the number of their adherents are the Mohammedan, comprising Turks of Asiatic origin, Bulgarians of the Rhodope Mountains, known as Pomaks, Greeks, and Albanians, with some few Servians. The first of the Christian sects are the adherents of the Greek Church, otherwise called the Eastern Orthodox. To this Church belong the Greek, Bulgarian, and Servian



MACEDONIAN INSURGENTS



OLYMPIC FERRY-BOAT ON THE AEPHEC

Christians. The Greek Patriarch of Constantinople was the head of their religious organization until some years ago when the Bulgarians revolted at the efforts made to denationalize and Hellenize them, and set up their own ecclesiastical organization headed by an Exarch whose permanent residence is at Constantinople. For a long time there was bitter hostility between the Patriarchate and Exarchate, but the events of the past three years have brought about relative harmony between the sister churches politically, there being no religious differences between them.

Then come at a long distance the Greek Catholics, sometimes called Uniates, who take their doctrines from Rome but use the vernacular languages in their liturgy. This church has the peculiarity that the priests marry, but the bishops are taken from the monastic orders.

Next to these are the Armenians, whose national church is the Gregorian, so-called from its founder, St. Gregory the Illuminator, and one of the oldest of the early Christian Churches. The head of the Church in Turkey is the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople, but the national head is the Catholicos, sometimes spoken of as the "King of the Armenians," whose seat is at the celebrated Monastery of Etchmiadzin near Erivan and not far from Mount Ararat in the Russian Caucasus. There are also a certain number of Armenians following the Roman rite whose headquarters are at Constantinople, with a college at Venice where many of the young Armenian Catholics of Turkey receive their education.

Lastly come the Protestants, few in number and mostly Bulgarians and Armenians, converts to the American missionaries in Turkey, and the Jews, about half of whom are found in Salonica. Of these there are some ten thousand who profess Mohammedanism.

But no notice of the religions or educational institutions in Turkey would be complete without a few words on that admirable offspring of American thought, the Robert College at Constantinople on the western shore of the Bosphorus and once described by a Russian as the greatest enemy of Russia in Turkey. From it came some of the men who may be said to have created modern Bulgaria, working in conjunction with others from Kieff in Russia and from other European countries. The present prime minister of Bulgaria, Mr. John Gueshov, was a graduate of Robert College, as was Mr. Stoilov, one of his predecessors now dead, and many others

who sprang to the front when the young nation needed leaders and organizers. Others of the various Christian races of Turkey derived their inspiration and education from the same source, and when the time comes will no doubt be found serving their people and country as the Bulgarians have theirs.

Turning to the events of the hour, the men who are at the head of affairs in Turkey and the Balkan states are for the most part men of capacity rising into statesmanship. At Constantinople there is the veteran of the war in Asia in 1877, Ahmed Mouktar Pasha Ghazi, who has spent a number of years in Egypt as Turkish High Commissioner, with whom there is associated Kiamil Pasha, one of the many grand viziers of the Hamidian era. Experienced and astute and versed in oriental statecraft, Kiamil and Mouktar are the leading force of the cabinet of Sultan Mehmed V., and with the admirable army they have at their orders, should be able to bring Turkey with credit through the present crisis. To Mr. John Gueshov in Bulgaria allusion has already been made, and it may be said that his task is not an easy one. King Ferdinand, with all his merits, is not popular with the Bulgarians who are capable in a moment of frenzy of overthrowing their present rulers if matters should go wrong, and establishing a republic. Both he and his Prime Minister are, in spirit, conservative, but, as the history of Bulgaria, since gaining its independence shows, there is a dangerous instability in the political character of its people which must always be taken into account by their rulers. They must swim with the current or drown.

In Servia constitutional government partakes somewhat of opera bouffe. The sovereign and cabinet for the time being are the creatures of circumstances, greatly under foreign influence and enjoying little prestige with a people essentially democratic and perhaps the most independent economically of any of the people in European countries, though their well-being may not be reckoned in money value at a high figure. The present Prime Minister, M. Pasitch, is one of the stop-gaps who figure off and on at Belgrade as heads of cabinets or some ministerial department, but they know nothing of what is called power. The people are too wise or suspicious to trust them with it; and besides there remains much of the old Byzantine spirit of intrigue and method in the conduct of Servian affairs. The murder of King Alexander and his consort and the course of Servian politics since are examples of this.

Of Montenegro little is to be said. To all



Photograph by The Trans-Atlantic Co., New York

SERBIAN SOLDIERS ON GUARD

intents and purposes, King Nicholas stands for Montenegro with a group of advisers generally under some foreign influence. Intrigue, accompanied occasionally by assassination, has always prevailed in the Black Mountain and the Russian influence has ever been paramount.

Lastly come the Greeks. Their constitutional government is still in a state of transition, and it is only the certainty that foreign warships would blockade Greek harbors and foreign troops occupy Greek soil that has prevented more than one revolution in the past thirty years. The war with Turkey was undertaken by the government to escape a revolution at home, and Europe made Greece pay for it. King George and M. Venezelos, his Prime Minister, are both averse to war, but like King Ferdinand and M. Gueshov, they have to walk warily. The Minister of Greece at Constantinople, a pupil of the greatest and wisest statesman Greece has produced, M. Tricoupis, now dead, is M. Gryparis, who understands the situation perhaps better than any of the others, but he too has to swim with the tide, and join in the present demonstration or war as events may prove it to be.

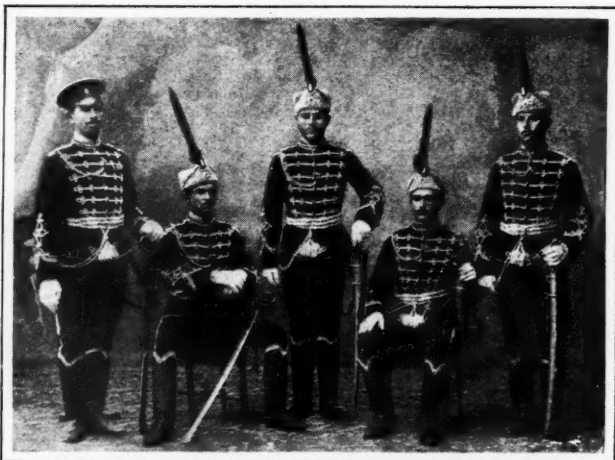
As regards the armies of the confederated states, they vary much in quality. The populations from which they are drawn number

about ten millions, giving an average of 6 per cent. of conscripts. This would bring the combined forces up to about 600,000 effective fighting men, of whom the-Bulgarian army would contain rather more than half. In quality it stands easily first, and is the best equipped and trained of the Balkan armies. The only war in which it has been engaged was that with Serbia, in which it displayed high qualities, though the Servian defeat has been attributed to the incapacity, and some say worse, of King Milan, who directed affairs in that campaign. It has been doubted whether the Bulgarians would make an equally good showing against the Turks, their old masters, but the generation from which the present army is drawn never knew the Turk except by tradition and then only to hate him. The Servian army, taking it all in all, cannot be rated high, and made poor showing in the war of 1876, as later at Slivnitsa against the Bulgarians. Only actual contact with the Turk now can show whether it has improved since.

The Montenegrin army has the advantage of traditional prestige, and may be said to include the whole able-bodied male population of the country. As a means of defense it has hitherto proved invincible, but whether it could undertake a serious invasion beyond its own borders is open to doubt, and if the Turks should arm and let loose the Albanians

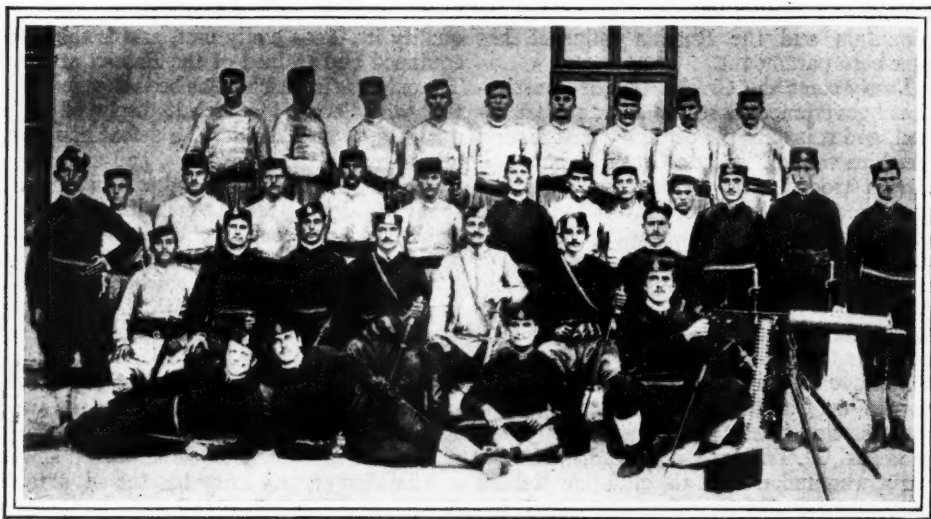
against them they will probably not go far. But they have little to lose, so that the advantages and disadvantages of the step for Montenegro may be equally balanced. On the other hand, they may have something to gain, which time will show. The Greek army may be put in about the same category as the Servian, though some of its troops are excellent for mountain warfare. The trouble in these two armies is the want of the true military spirit in the officers as a class, while at best the higher leaders cannot in any of them be anything but theorists in the military art.

The Turkish army, of some 750,000 men, to which they are being opposed, stands high, and with all the disadvantages of insufficient training, poor equipment and almost poorer command, except in one or two instances, did wonders in 1877, both in Europe and Asia. Now all that is changed, and taking it all round, the Turkish army, man for man, is perhaps equal to any it may have to fight, and in the opinion of competent critics is

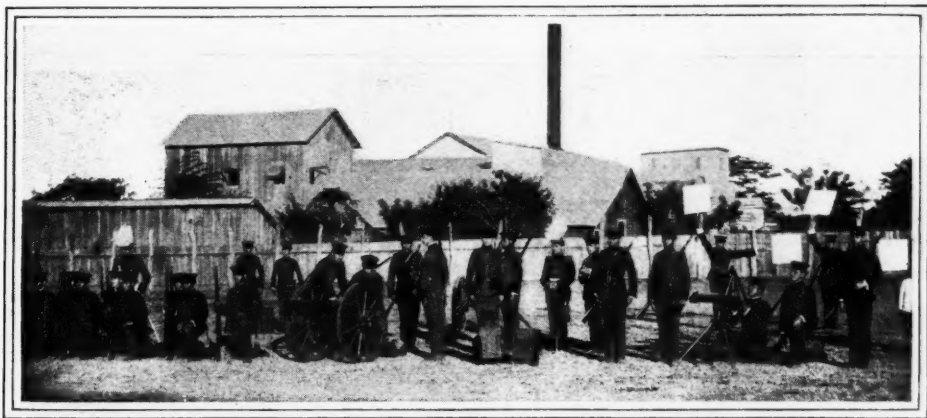


BULGARIAN OFFICERS

superior to several of them. Among the high commanders of both the Turkish and the Balkan states' armies there are none who have a war record, so that no estimate can be formed as to their relative capacities. Only time and opportunity can test and reveal their merits. Meantime there remains the question whether arms or diplomacy are to settle the dispute; for the appearances are that Europe has no desire for a general war at the present time.



MONTENEGRIN SOLDIERS



NICARAGUAN SOLDIERS DRILLING IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CAPITAL, MANAGUA

THE REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA

[Last month in our editorial pages we set forth the general situation in Nicaragua, which has now developed so as to involve actual American military participation. The following article, which supplies the details of the situation, is by an American who has lived many years in Nicaragua and is thoroughly conversant with conditions there. He is, at present, Collector of Customs for the Nicaraguan Government.—THE EDITOR.]

THE revolution of the past few weeks in Nicaragua was such a savage affair, filled to the brim with the killing of able-bodied men, the slaughter of women and children, the starving of several cities filled with people, murder, loot, sack, wholesale imprisonments, the destruction of property, and the upheaval of business, that one wonders whether this is China or America, the sixteenth century or the twentieth.

To state the causes of the Nicaraguan revolution the start must be made with the reorganization of the government by the successful Conservatives when they drove Zelaya and his Liberals from power as the result of the revolution of 1909-10. Four men were at the head of that revolution—the two military chiefs, Emiliano Chamorro and Luis Mena, and the two leaders of the provisional government which carried through and financed the struggle, Juan J. Estrada, the President, and Adolfo Diaz, the Treasurer and experienced man of affairs. To form a new government it was agreed (in August, 1910) that Estrada should continue as President of the Republic until December 31, 1912, a new constitution in the meanwhile to be adopted. Diaz became Vice-President and Minister of Finance. Chamorro was the leading general and the hero of seven-eighths of the Conservatives. He belonged to a family which had been prominent in Nicaragua for seventy-five years. He was offered the Ministry of War. Being already a presi-

dential candidate he declined after consulting his friends, they arguing that he could conduct his canvass better if not in the cabinet. The war portfolio was then tendered to Mena, the hero of the remaining Conservatives, a successful, self-made man, of considerable Indian blood, who promptly accepted. It was there Chamorro made a great mistake. For the Minister of War controls the army, the fortresses, and the arms, and in a revolutionary country might only is right.

A WAR MINISTER'S RISE TO POWER

From that time everything has revolved around the game of presidential politics as played in Nicaragua. Mena filled up the army with his followers and became a formidable candidate. So strong did he become in governmental affairs that he began to overshadow the President. Estrada tried to remove him by a coup. One night in May, 1911, when Mena was away from the fortress and his troops, he was arrested by Estrada's order and thrown into prison. It was only through the intervention of American Minister Northcott that he was released. The army was very indignant and wished to make Mena President. But he had promised the American Minister not to disturb existing political conditions. President Estrada, however, thought it better to resign and retire from the country, and the Vice-President, Adolfo Diaz, became President. He was a



THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AT CORINTO, NICARAGUA, WHERE THE MARINES FROM THE UNITED STATES WARSHIPS WERE LANDED

friend of Mena. The latter's power was increased in many ways. About this time he gained control of the National Assembly. In the fall of 1910 an Assembly was called together to formulate and adopt a constitution. It was controlled by the Chamorristas. By another shortsighted political policy they fell at outs with Estrada by presenting a constitution greatly enhancing the legislative branch at the expense of the executive. Estrada refused to accept the constitution, dismissed the Assembly, and ordered another one convened. Its election (which is a misnomer, for there is no such thing, popularly, in Nicaragua)—its selection, was made by Mena. He filled it with his adherents.

Mena had become the most powerful man in the country. President Diaz, without a following himself, necessarily had to remain on good terms with Mena, and do what the latter wished, or resign. Mena gradually worked his supporters into many national, provincial, and municipal offices.

REFORMING THE FINANCES,—AID FROM THE UNITED STATES

While this political juggling was going on the finances of the country had to be attended to. When the new government took possession in August, 1910, it found a country practically bankrupt. The money was debased to a ratio of one to twelve and later fell to one to twenty. The revenues were not

sufficient to meet current expenses, to say nothing of paying those of the war. Claims for supplies furnished or property damaged during the war were pouring in, some from foreigners, with absolutely nothing in the treasury or in sight to meet them. The interest on the foreign debt was defaulted, and trouble with England and other countries where it was held rose over the horizon. None of the new officials had ever had public experience. In its dire straits the government appealed to the United States for advice and aid. The States responded by sending the late Thomas C. Dawson as Minister to Nicaragua, fresh from similar experiences in Santo Domingo, Panama and South America. He got all the four leaders named and another not now so prominent, to agree in writing, signed by all, to create a new monetary system based on gold, to refund the foreign debt if possible, to adjudicate all war and other claims by a mixed Nicaraguan-American commission, to establish a national bank, to pledge the customs for the money necessary to accomplish these reforms; and in the same agreement to pledge that the five would agree on the candidate for the presidency in 1913, to be confirmed by the vote of the people at an election.

The financial regeneration of Nicaragua, as thus agreed, has been partly accomplished. The new gold currency has been established and likewise the national bank to carry it through. The foreign debt has been re-



GENERAL LUIS MENA
(Minister of War)

PRESIDENT ADOLFO DIAZ

GENERAL EMILIANO CHAMORRO
(Military hero)

THE THREE BIG FIGURES IN THE NICARAGUAN CIVIL WAR

funded at a lower rate of interest. The other features of the plan to pull Nicaragua out of its financial slough are waiting the action of the United States Senate on the treaty. The Senate's delay has been very bad for Nicaragua, and greatly distresses its government.

ELECTION IN 1911 FOR A TERM BEGINNING IN 1913

Although Mena was pledged to the Dawson pact concerning the presidency he "slipped one over" the other candidates by having the Assembly elect him (in October, 1911) to the presidency in 1913. This was a deliberate violation of the agreement and a breach of faith with the United States, which was acting only in unselfish interest to help Nicaragua to its feet politically as well as financially, and had no concern for either candidate, but sought only to secure fair play and a choice by the people. Mena was notified by the American Minister in January, 1912, that he would be expected to stand by his pledge made to Mr. Dawson, and therefore decline his illegal and premature election by the Assembly. Mena not only did not do so but "rubbed it in" by having inserted a clause in the constitution adopted in March, confirming his election.

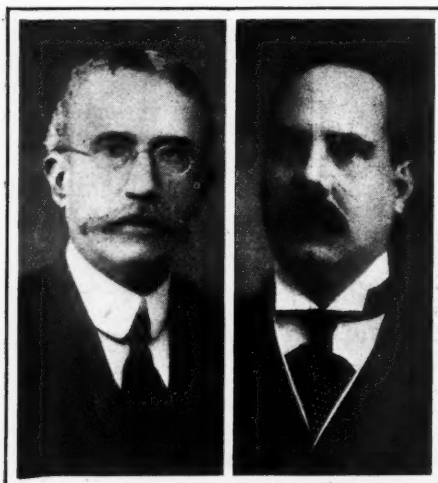
Mena knew he would have little chance at a popular election. Three-fourths, if not

seven-eighths, of the Conservatives were for Chamorro. The Liberals would have their own candidate and would probably not be expected to vote. To become President Mena had to resort to some such political jugglery as he did make use of.

During all this time President Diaz was doing the best he could. He had had more commercial and financial experience than any of the leaders or his cabinet. Many believe him the shrewdest, if not the ablest, of them all. But he had no political following. He had reorganized the cabinet with two strong Chamorro leaders and two neutral Conservatives, besides Mena. He helped through the financial regeneration and was giving good government. He was friendly with Mena, and agreed with the latter on current matters. It was noticed he and Chamorro were more and more in each other's company. What the inside politics is can only be surmised. The outcome shows that Diaz had determined to throw Mena over and side with the Chamorristas.

THE BREAK BETWEEN DIAZ AND MENA

The government leaders say it had been discovered that Mena was about to depose Diaz and seize the presidency himself, and he was forestalled. Friends of Mena deny it. The public does not know the real



PEDRO RAFAEL CUADRA
(Present Minister of
Finance)

J. ANDRES URTECHO
(Sub-Secretary of Foreign
Relations)

TWO PROGRESSIVE NICARAGUANS WHO ARE TRYING
TO BRING ABOUT REFORMS

inside story. It is a mesh of Nicaraguan politics.

On July 29 President Diaz issued a decree deposing General Mena as Minister of War, appointing a civilian instead and General Chamorro as general-in-chief of the army. The latter seized the Campo de Marte, Managua's fortress, by the acquiescence and connivance of several of the officers obtained by D'az, the troops going over with them.

Mena fled the city that night with several hundred followers, although he had promised the American Minister that there would be no fighting. Mena went to Masaya, not far from Granada, and, calling in recruits, armed them from that fortress, commanded by his son, where with keen foresight he had stored the chief part of the country's arms, guns, and ammunition. Ten days of negotiations all failed, notwithstanding a generous offer from the government, messages from the American Minister, a visit from the Salvadorean and Costa Rican Ministers,—all in the interest of peace to avoid bloodshed.

THE LIBERALS BECOME AGGRESSIVE

Mena broke his promise and severed the connections of a lifetime by making an alliance with his old-time enemies the Liberals, exchanging arms for men and promise of support to the presidency. But as luck would have it he fell very sick and was incapacitated from that time on. The Liberals

seized direction of affairs, the chief being Benjamin Zeledón, once Zelaya's Minister of War. Supplies were obtained by exactions from haciendas, by looting the stores and even the houses of the Conservatives of Granada and Masaya, and money by forced "loans,"—Zelaya's favorite expedient.

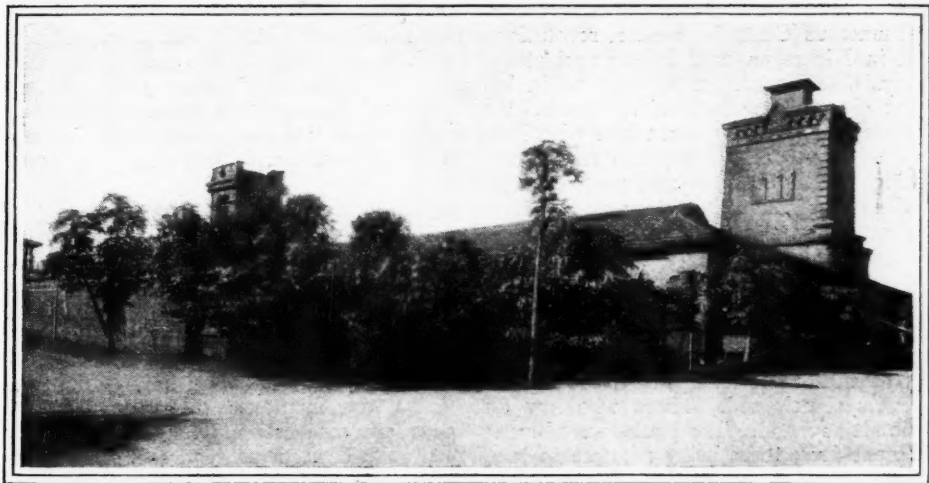
Two leading Conservatives of Granada who refused the demands of the Menistas for more supplies and for money were thrown into prison and fed on bread and water every third day, held for a ransom of \$150,000 gold which was demanded of their brother, Pedro Rafael Cuadra, the Minister of Finance. Other Conservatives were also similarly arrested. In Managua the government threw several hundred Liberals into prison without warrant or trial, but it fed them. The government all through paid and supplied its troops without making exactions.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MANAGUA

Events followed fast. The insurgents marched against Managua. On the evening of August 10 Zeledón sent a demand for the surrender of the capital and the resignation of the government, under the alternative of attack and bombardment in twelve hours, the latter unprecedented in Central American revolutions. The diplomatic and consular corps each sent protests in the name of humanity and civilized war against a bombardment of a city filled with women, children, and other non-combatants. At noon Sunday the bombardment with explosive shells began and continued till early Wednesday morning. Attack followed attack, being especially severe Tuesday afternoon and evening. All were more or less easily repulsed except the last after dark, Tuesday, which drove the government troops back to the edge of the



THE RESIDENCE OF EX-PRESIDENT ZELAYA,
IN MANAGUA



THE PENITENTIARY OF MANAGUA

(It is here that political suspects are jailed. Hard fighting took place in this vicinity during the recent attack on Managua)

town and almost entered the streets. It nearly succeeded. Both sides had machine guns on the lines and cannons behind, and both fought well, the government with four thousand troops and the insurgents somewhat less. The severity of the fighting can be judged by the fatality of one thousand—that many good men killed or maimed in a political game!

HORRORS OF THE SIEGE

But the worst phase of the tragedy was in bombardment. The shrieking shells fell everywhere, bursting on the streets, in homes, in hotels, in public buildings, and two hitting the principal church. No one was safe. It was the strange luck that the innocent, helpless women and children were the chief victims. A woman with her babe in her arms, running across the street for safety, was hit and both were killed. A child entering a house was cut in two. A mother and five children in one home were all wounded. Another shell struck the hospital, killing a nurse and a child already wounded. And there were dozens of similar instances. Girls and young women seemed to be especially selected by the flying pieces of shells, a number being killed in their homes. It was horrible. Thousands fled on trains and foot on the side opposite to the attack, but thousands of others could not get away. Many bombproofs were built in houses in which the women and children and even men stayed for safety.

Prisoners taken told that the Liberal leaders had promised their soldiers several hours of sack and loot if they took the city. This news, whether true or false, spread around and added to the fear, especially after the attack of Tuesday night. The shells shrieked and exploded all that night. Another fierce attack was made at three o'clock in the morning, almost succeeding. Wednesday morning the entire city was panic-stricken. The people feared that another attack would secure entrance—and all would be over. They feared the aroused savagery of the Indian,—loot, rape, killing. If they had known what was true—that the government troops had but little ammunition left, the fear and panic would have been intense. But the insurgents had expended their last ounce. They retired in disorder, unpursued, the government not daring. The people and city were safe, but the funerals continued for a week!

LEÓN'S INSURGENCY

Then León, the old-time antagonist of the Conservatives, rose against the government, armed by Zeledón and Mena from the latter's arsenal. León and Granada, the respective centers of the Liberals and Conservatives, are ancient enemies. There has been constant warfare between the two for decades, filled with cruelties and exactions, first on one side, then on the other. To keep León subdued the government sent a force composed mostly of Honduran mercenaries and commanded

by Gen. Durón, of Honduras, who had fought in numerous Central-American revolutions, and in Nicaragua once before against the Liberals. He marched into the sullen but quiet city and camped on the plaza. An American who was in León four days later was told that Durón began arresting and killing leading citizens and permitted his soldiers to commit some outrages. Whatever the cause, on the night of August 16 the troops were attacked by the people of León, surrounded, and after a horrible fight in the streets, nearly all massacred. Gen. Durón and two American adventurers, machine-gun men, were killed. Another government force two days later was inveigled into the city and likewise slaughtered. Those who saw describe it as awful. The bodies were burned in great fires, there being no time to bury them. Another thousand sacrificed to this revolutionary game of politics!

On August 21 a portion of the guard of the legation, fifty sailors, were returning to Corinto on a special train. At León a mob of 5,000—men, women, and children—each with some weapon in hand, forbade their passing through the city. Two of the officers and General Manager O'Connell of the railway were invited uptown for a consultation with the insurgent leaders. They were hissed and reviled, and only the efforts of the insurgent officials prevented an attack. The leaders advised them they could hardly restrain the mob from attacking the party, as it would if they attempted to continue their journey. Meanwhile the engine had been detached from the train and run off. Its American flag was however returned. The sailors being on peaceable mission returned to Managua, escorted out of town by the insurgent officers who kept the mob back. No comments are necessary! Another revolutionary episode!

FOOD SUPPLIES CUT OFF

By the uprising of León the railroad and telegraph lines, and postal service between Managua and its port at Corinto, were severed on August 16 and remained so until reopened by the American marines. A number of stores in León were sacked. Other towns were attacked. The insurgents took food supplies at Granada and Masaya from the stores and even the homes, and the people of these two cities were reduced for days and

even weeks to the utmost expedients to obtain food of any kind. Managua was not much better, food becoming scarce and prices soaring. There was much suffering in all those cities, especially by the innocent women and children—another phase of the Central-American revolution in the year of grace 1912!

THE BANE OF REVOLUTION

The outcome of this month of Nicaraguan woe will be another story. Conditions will be restored first by force, later by diplomacy and peaceful methods. Nicaragua in July was beginning to lift its head from the slough of financial, commercial, and industrial bankruptcy. Its finances were reorganized, its revenues were increasing, its debts settled or in process of settlement on terms favorable to all. For the first time in years Nicaragua could see ahead stability, industry, peace, and order. How much of a setback this August revolution has given the struggling country cannot yet be said. It is hoped, but a few months. As I write the American marines are coming to relieve our beleaguered condition and restore peace, order, and individual safety, and to give the country another chance. And they come because invited, nay, rather prayed for and demanded by the government and orderly citizens of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua is full of resources. If its men were at work instead of fighting revolutions, the nation and its people would gradually become thrifty and prosperous. There is plenty of opportunity for capital, for various industries, and for business, if there were but the stability of peace and order. The revolution not only injures Nicaragua, but all the neighboring countries of Central and North America.

So we who have seen the horrors and feel the dire effects of this revolution believe it is time in the interest of the peace and order which countries and peoples are entitled to demand of their neighbors that steps be taken by a stronger, more orderly people to consign the Central-American revolution to such depths it will never rise again. This should be done for the preservation of that independence which self-respecting people are entitled to, but cannot always maintain by unaided efforts, and for the protection of life, property and individual liberty unsacrificed to selfish politics and to savage penchant for revolution.

THE PEOPLE AND THE TRUSTS

THIS is the sixth of a series of seven articles on the general subject of "The People and the Trusts" now appearing in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. "Big Business and the Citizen" (two articles), "The Money Trust," "The Efficiency of Labor," and "The Investor" have already appeared. The series will close next month with a study of the "Captain of Industry," that is to say, with Big Business itself.

In the present article Mr. Atwood (whose sane and instructive study of "The Money Trust" appeared in August) shows that excessive competition is one of the causes of the high cost of living. He presents a plan for legalizing certain agreements among these competitors which would enable them to cut their excessive costs of doing business, and in many cases prevent the development of monopoly.

THE MIDDLEMAN

BY ALBERT W. ATWOOD

TWENTY-TWO different delivery wagons from as many different grocery stores stood in front of a large New York City apartment house one day. George W. Perkins, whose prominent part in the formation and direction of several of our great industrial combinations is well known, heard of these twenty-two wagons and remembered the incident. The next time he spoke on the subject of combinations and trusts, which was before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, he drove home his argument with that very illustration of the economic waste involved in many of the present methods of bridging the gap between producer and consumer.

The question of the high cost of living has been discussed until it has become tiresome, but the subject is one which must remain engrossing until it is solved. While the fact is ascribed to many causes, the man on the street points most insistently to the trust and the middleman. Let us lay aside trusts for the present and examine the Middleman.

Even the most superficial observation at once reveals an astonishing discrepancy between what the producer receives for his products and what the ultimate consumer pays for them. Many figures on this subject are haphazard, it is true, but there are enough reliable data to establish beyond a doubt the fact that present facilities for bridging the gap between producer and con-

sumer are an expensive makeshift, without orderly plan or system. Grapes which sell for forty cents a basket in the city have been known to return the grower but seven cents. A ten-cent bottle of milk in New York returns the dairyman about three cents. The difference between what the wholesaler pays for creamery butter and what you and I pay is 17¼ per cent., on cheese it is 27 per cent., on eggs 56½ per cent., and on poultry 25 per cent. On food products as a whole, in New York City and other large cities in the Empire State, the producer is receiving only about 40 per cent. of the retail price. "That is absurd," says the New York State Food Investigating Commission, "he should receive from 60 to 70 per cent."

Not long ago when sentencing several dealers in live poultry to jail for combining in restraint of trade, the judge said: "Between the farm and the kitchen a chicken has six separate profits fastened on it. Six separate profits must be paid when a chicken is bought over the retailers' counter. Is it any wonder that the poor are getting poorer?"

Wasteful Distribution of Food Products

Fresh, abundant, and cheap food can only be had by encouraging production. The present excessive cost for transportation, storage, selling, and delivery, that is, for all the various processes of distribution which the

so-called Middleman performs, simply discourages the producer. Under present conditions the near-by sources of food supplies for many of the great cities are dormant or drying up. New York gets its fresh vegetables from the most distant points; Buffalo is fed very largely from the West; Albany does not receive one-quarter of her butter, eggs, chicken, or veal from the excellent farm lands around that city. The final absurdity is reached when far better apples than those which cost five cents each at the fruit stand, rot on the ground within a hundred miles of a great city, as the writer has seen them do.

Clearly there is a tremendous amount of waste in this whole process. New York City's annual food supply, which costs \$350,000,000 at the terminals, rises to \$500,000,000 when the consumer gets it. Each inhabitant of the city pays his share of this \$150,000,000. Either the profits are excessive or else the flow of food supplies from producer to consumer is hindered and stopped by inexpressibly poor facilities. Is the Middleman fattening upon the consumer? Should every wholesaler, jobber, dealer, commission man and retailer go to jail?

Cutting Out the Middleman's Profits

What light, for example, do certain recent doings of a picturesque and spectacular, if not almost hysterical nature, throw upon the subject? A clergyman in one city and a mayor in another attracted an astonishing amount of attention some months ago by opening markets and selling food products at less than the retail store prices. Mayor Shank, of Indianapolis, and the Rev. Madison C. Peters, of New York, both declare that the middleman, that is, the retailer, as much as any of the other agencies engaged in the distribution of food products, is the party responsible for high prices. Mayor Shank sold fruit, vegetables, and poultry at far lower prices than the scale prevailing elsewhere in his city. The reverend gentleman in New York sold potatoes at several cents a pound below prevailing prices.

These extra-vocational activities of mayor and clergyman, petty as they were, are nevertheless incidents in a mighty train of events connected with the protest against high living costs. Not long afterward, a Housewives' League in New York City undertook to show women how to buy food cheaply. Then there were meat boycotts and riots in many cities. Coöperative stores have been started in suburbs of New York City. Markets are

being formed for the despised push-cart peddlers. The organization of large municipal markets has been urged. "More terminal markets!" is one cry, and it is pointed out that because of poor handling and defective arrangements for the reception and distribution of food there is an unnecessary damage each year of \$75,000,000 to eggs and poultry.

Railroads and steamship lines are being blamed for affording inadequate terminal facilities as compared with those of such model cities as Hamburg. The express companies come in for their share of censure, and the Parcel Post is expected to lower living costs. Fruit growers of the Northwest have formed selling agencies to wipe out the Middleman. In Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago federated marketing clubs of consumers have been organized. Consumers' coöperative buying societies are springing up everywhere, in the army and navy, and among postal clerks. Village improvement societies are studying the question. Then there are those who think the lack of roads in the country districts is mainly responsible. There are a thousand and one explanations and proffered remedies. The air is surcharged with bitterness against the Middleman. The one fact which men have firmly fixed in their minds is this: *Of the sum which consumers of this country pay for agricultural products less than one-half goes to the farmer.*

But what does this bewildering medley of fact and fancy, protests hysterical and protests well considered, passing incident and significant tendency, all go to prove, if it proves anything? Does it prove that the Middleman is fattening upon the consumer? Look about you. Are the little grocers and butchers growing rich? There are 11,000 grocers in New York City and the State Food Investigating Commission says that high operating costs make their elimination inevitable. "He is now slowly wearing out." Of the 33⅓ per cent. which this class of stores adds to the wholesale price, less than 5 per cent. is profit. Referring even to wholesalers and jobbers, the report of the commission declares that no class is making an undue profit, whereas the smaller dealers are "merely making wages."

Distribution Must be Paid For

What, then, do these attempts to solve the problem of high living costs prove? Well, they prove there are indispensable functions which some one must perform. They prove

that distribution is costly, no matter how you arrange it. They prove that as civilization grows more complex the cost of getting an article to the consumer in the shape he wants it is proportionately greater than the cost of the article itself. *It is possible by some artificial or mechanical change of plan to do away with the shipper, the commission merchant, the jobber and the retailer, but it is impossible to do away with the services they perform.* We can eliminate the Middleman, but it has been well said that if we do so there will be sore hands, aching backs, and tired heads after he is gone.

Let us return for a moment to the activities of Mayor Shank and the Rev. Mr. Peters, but let us not jump at conclusions. These men had free advertising, free rent, and abnormal "good-will" to begin with. They had practically no clerk hire, extended no credit, delivered no goods, cashed no checks for customers, accumulated no bad debts, and paid no taxes or insurance. A prominent jurist of New York City complained recently that he paid \$1.80 for a basket of potatoes. But the learned judge neglected to tell his interviewer that his residence is on Fifth Avenue, and that any grocery store, to be near that thoroughfare, must pay an enormous rent, which can only be gotten back by charging the consumer proportionately large prices.

Conveniences Pile Up the Costs

Let us be quite honest about this matter. The retailer not only has to pay high rents to be near your home, but he has to light, heat, and man his store from daylight to late at night so that you can go to him at any time of day that may please your fancy. He maintains expensive teams, or else pays wages to delivery boys, and buys carts. He sends solicitors to your door to learn what groceries you wish for the day. He will deliver to you a five-cent package of matches at any time of day. He sends you your articles carefully done up in nice packages and carefully wrapped. It is a costly process.

The delivery charge for the average grocery, or corner store, averages nearly one-half the total expenses for the establishment and adds from 10 to 15 per cent. to the cost to the consumer. The fancy packages add from 50 to 100 per cent. to the cost of the goods, and the public seems unable to withstand the bombardment of advertising by the large firms dealing in package goods. Then, again, the telephone has greatly increased the

expense of doing business, while it has often lowered the quality of goods received by the housekeeper. With telephone at her elbow she does not take the trouble to prepare a list of her needs in advance, give one order and have it sent up with a minimum of expense in delivery, but sends in three or four separate orders a day.

There are few if any facilities for storage of food in the modern city apartment, so that the meals are of the hand-to-mouth variety, and this tendency is further emphasized by the increasing number of women who go out to work, and who, upon their return, find it necessary to prepare hasty meals. Their purchases, especially of meats, are of the chop and steak variety, which can be quickly cooked, and there is a decline in the use of the cheaper but equally nutritious stew meats.

How Can the Consumer Help Himself?

For all these comforts, conveniences, and luxuries, performed as they are by the Middleman, the consumer must pay. "It is about time for him to stop playing the part of a man with a grievance," says Mr. Holmes of the Department of Agriculture. "Nearly all the grievances that can be corrected at all can be corrected by himself. He can buy with greater economy through coöperative efforts, and by paying cash, and also with greater economy in forms, preparations, and varieties of things." If consumers are willing to go to market instead of expecting the market to come to them, if they are willing to carry the purchases home, and even wrap and tie the bundles themselves, then they may fairly claim the profit which now goes to the Middleman.

Let the women buy as their mothers used to do. Let them send their own crock to the grocer's for lard, and bring back for 65 cents what will cost them \$1 in a can which they will throw away, or ruin in the opening. Let them buy their crackers from a box by weight and they will get sixty to the pound, instead of about forty in a pretty package for the same money. Instead of buying package oats at the rate of one-half cent per ounce, let them buy in bulk and get 10 cents' worth for 7 cents. Instead of buying sliced bacon in a glass jar, let them buy a "side" and cut it as wanted at half price.

But will women buy as their mothers did in these days when their interests have become so much greater and more diversified? Have they the time? As for fancy packages, probably they are more sanitary than the old

barrel. Milk in bottles is more expensive than in the old tin can, but who wishes to return to the dirty can? *The waste of many delivery wagons, expensive locations, and extension of credit are the natural results of competition!* Ordering by telephone and by means of servants—are merely time-saving devices, and, while they cost a great deal of money, this is a time-saving age.

What Can the Producer Do?

The consumer demands far more than formerly, and the Middleman is supplying the want. Greater demands mean greater cost which the consumer must pay. But why, you may ask, cannot the producer himself perform some of these middle functions? Why can he not reach the consumer directly? In many cases this is possible, but there is no sweeping panacea in that direction.

An acquaintance of the writer's has a dairy farm near Washington, D. C. He would be glad to sell directly to the consumer, and if he could do so without increase of expense he could probably afford to sell the richest of milk and cream to consumers at lower prices than they now pay for an inferior product. But there is no way by which the dairy farmer can have his empty receptacles returned if he sells direct to the householder. Then in order to get trade of a desirable class he would have to advertise extensively, have a distinctive mark for his product, and put the milk into expensive bottles. This is too much for a single farmer to do. He prefers to sell to middlemen even though he knows the consumer pays as much again for the milk.

My acquaintance already spends much money in producing milk, without entering upon the still larger expenditures necessary to reach the consumer directly. The health authorities of the District of Columbia have adopted new and strict regulations. They require from each dairy a veritable bill of particulars. There are regulations as to whether the cows shall be on wood floors or cement floors. Frequent examinations and reports are the rule. This all takes more capital, even though it raises the standard of the product. My friend, in order to be abreast of the best methods of dairy farming, has actually taken away from the Department of Agriculture the best expert to be had, a graduate of an important agricultural college. This man was obtainable only by paying a large salary; the expense of which must be spread over many quarts of milk and

pounds of butter. All this makes for cleaner, better milk and butter, but it makes their cost so much the more.

Big Stores Are More Effective than Small Ones

But suppose our dairy friend were in close coöperation with a hundred other dairymen, or suppose his business were a hundred times as great as it is, and his capital in proportion. Would he not then be able to reach the consumer more directly and with an appreciable saving in costs? Undoubtedly, as has been shown many times. Experts who have investigated food conditions in New York City declare that if there were 200 great food stores for the entire city, instead of 20,000 small stores as at present, there could be effected a saving in retail prices of \$60,000,000 a year. Perhaps the consumer would not get all the saving, but the possibility is there. The books of a few of the big department food stores show that their cost of operation is about half that of the small retailer.

Mr. Perkins was right when he pointed to the wastefulness of twenty-two grocery stores catering to one apartment house. Those who have purchased in small shops and in great department stores need no argument to prove the economy of large-scale business. Of course the mere fact that a corporation is large does not prove it efficient. We are learning daily that mere size does not mean efficiency. It may merely indicate the possession of special privileges or the employment of predatory and piratical methods. But up to a certain point there is efficiency and saving in doing things on a large scale, a fact which the investigations of experts and daily, common knowledge and experience, as well as the theories of economists, prove beyond question. A distinguished economist recently enumerated thirteen distinct economies which might follow combination and concentration.

The Consumer Pays for Duplication of Service

To many men, however, these economies mean nothing. Their belief in the blessings of competition is so fixed that it cannot be dislodged. They lose the substance in grasping for the shadow. They think that two telephone companies or two gas companies covering the same field are better than one. They refuse to see that almost invariably the public is inconvenienced by poor service and that it pays the excessive cost of construction, operation and upkeep. Generally it

does not pay profits, for there are seldom any. They do not see the waste involved in a half-dozen concerns all attempting to cover the same territory and offering the same service. Gradually, however, the consumer is beginning to see that he pays for all this duplication and that a great part of his trouble arises from this fact. *Whenever two salesmen are paid for doing an amount of work one could easily do, when two delivery wagons or teams are kept where one would be sufficient, the consumer pays.*

Why then should not we, the consumers, urge with every means in our power the formation of combinations, coöperative arrangements, and agreements? But do you realize that the moment men begin to make agreements they must employ a lawyer to see that they do not violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Law? It is all very well, for example, to point to the citrus-fruit growers who by agreement and coöperation among themselves have wonderfully improved the handling of their product in the great cities. No doubt they are within the law, but there are hundreds of associations and agreements not so widely different in their purposes, the members of which do not know whether they are within or without the law.

Trade Agreements Attacked Under the Law

The average citizen has no idea to how great an extent mere associations or agreements in contradistinction to formal trusts have been held responsible for the high cost of living. In 1911 there were forty-four cases either decided or pending under the Sherman Law, all of which had to do with alleged efforts to control the prices of commodities. No less than 107 suits have been brought under this law, and the great majority have been directed at mere trade agreements, associations, and pools of business men.

The range of these prosecutions has been astonishing. The mammoth steel, oil and tobacco trusts were sued, but so also were the kindling-wood, plumbers' and bill-posters' trusts, the existence of which was never before hinted at outside the comic papers, and now the Horseshoe Trust is threatened. Go over the list of suits brought under the Sherman Law. *It reveals the striking fact, not generally known, or heretofore anywhere emphasized, that the Law has been directed not so much against the great, formal, single trusts as against individuals and moderate-sized and even small concerns in agreement one with another.* Besides the plumbers, bill-posters,

and kindling-wood dealers, there have been grocers, a dozen associations of lumber dealers, coffee merchants, moving-picture men, wire manufacturers, wall-paper manufacturers, milk dealers, egg and butter dealers, meat dealers, cotton operators, manufacturers of enamel ware, a score of steamship lines, railroads in agreement as to rates, railroads in agreement as to the production of soft coal, railroads in agreement as to the production of hard coal, railroads in agreement as to the use of a terminal station, hide and rendering companies, magazines, manufacturers of lamps, and companies controlling towing facilities on the Great Lakes. Many of these associations were formed to fight a great trust which was attempting to monopolize the field. Now absurd as it may seem to invoke the mighty engine of the Sherman Law against the petty dealers in kindling wood, there is involved in suits such as these a principle of vital importance to the nation.

Most of the suits which have been pushed to a termination have spelled victory for the Government, and the defendants have been compelled to give up old practices. Many combinations have agreed to change their ways merely on threat of a suit, although the most expensive lawyers were on their side. What the Department of Justice has attacked are the agreements among numerous concerns, in no way connected by stock ownership, but all desirous in some way of regulating the expensive and wasteful competition previously existing among themselves.

In almost every case, either where a suit has been fought to successful conclusion, or where the trust has come down like Davy Crockett's coon, the point at issue had to do with methods of selling goods. It is unnecessary to go into details here, but suffice it to say that many methods of reducing or destroying competition have been stopped by the enforcement of the Sherman Law.

"Regulation by Lawsuit"

But the present method of attacking combinations which work against the public welfare is most unsatisfactory. To the Attorney-General is left the discretion of bringing suit. So wide is the range which the suits already brought have taken, and so unlimited is the discretion of the Attorney-General as to what trade agreements he may attack that no business man can tell from day to day when he may be haled into court. At best regulation by lawsuit is sporadic and unfair. There is room for too much favoritism. One

Attorney-General may be high-minded and wholly devoted to the public interest, but another may not. Regulation by lawsuit will not suffice. The country is too open to the evil of shifting policies. There is involved in this method no well-ordered or scientific system of regulating combinations.

The Dilemma of the Business Man

Reference has already been made in an earlier article in this series to the hearings before the United States Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce held last winter. The testimony given before the committee cannot be neglected by any serious thinker upon our present day economic problems. Perhaps the most striking feature in all this mass of testimony is the bewilderment of the business men; and by this term is meant the really constructive factors in our industrial life and not the speculators or the parasites. These men declare that they are in a quandary. They cannot tell whether or not they are violating the law. No matter how honest their intentions, at any moment they may be charged with crime. Naturally they are afraid to extend their business.

This is no slight matter, and the accuracy of the statement is confirmed by other testimony. One of the distinguished lawyers in the country with large experience as legal adviser of corporations, declares that he is unable to advise his clients with any degree of assurance. Where one concern may be haled before a court and another with apparently similar organization and methods is untouched, no wonder there is unrest and uncertainty.

But this is far from being the only objection to the one hundred and seven law suits. The country is fairly honeycombed with trade agreements—with informal trusts—if you will have it that way. Practically all business is carried on by means of trade agreements, more or less strong, and the business is usually prosperous where the agreements are strongest. Business men say they cannot prosper without these agreements. Cut-throat competition will ruin them. They must associate one with another. But what are they to do with the terror of the Sherman Law with them by day and by night?

Our Present Methods Ineffective and Slow

Moreover, where the Department of Justice has broken up one old agreement, there are hundreds which it has not reached.

Samuel Untermyer, the corporation lawyer, has gone so far as to assert that not one in a thousand has been touched. It is true that many of the old-style agreements have gone,—those that were made hard and fast in writing. Since the Sherman Law has been so extensively enforced most of these have become as dead as the old pool arrangements of two or three decades ago. There are safes in New York stuffed with the written evidences of these "conspiracies," and with "big" mens' signatures attached to them. These agreements are no longer in effect, but how about the associations for the betterment of trade, the dinner and luncheon clubs, the reunions and general understandings, the gentlemen's agreements, and the telephone messages?

In one of his campaign speeches Governor Woodrow Wilson remarked that the trial of the meat packers had developed some very interesting things. "We found out," he said, "that you did not have to form a great combination, that all you had to do was to be polite, that all that the meat packers did was to meet without forming a legal or illegal union of any kind, and consult together as to what price they would like to have meat sell at. Then a very nice young gentleman, whom they employed for the purpose as their secretary and spokesman, would write a very prettily phrased letter to all of them suggesting that perhaps it was desirable to quote meat at such and such a price and they felt bound by the etiquette of perfect gentlemen to observe that price. That is all."

There are undoubtedly dangers and evils lurking in the trusts, but much greater are the evils and dangers in the many forms of trade agreements, for they are vastly more numerous. At present the public has no protection against secret agreements except an occasional long drawn out lawsuit. But these suits with their revelations of the inside history and methods of American combinations show conclusively the remarkable similarity of many of these combinations to the long discarded pools of twenty and thirty years ago, and demonstrate beyond a doubt that combination through agreement or pool arrangements, where there is no merging of ownership or ownership interest of one concern in the other, is a persistent feature of modern industrial life. If further proof of this were required we need only look to Germany where combination and concentration has reached an even higher degree than in this country. (An Austrian Consul reported to his government that fifty men controlled the finances

and industries of Germany solely through the form of cartels and syndicates, in other words through trade agreements.)

Statute Law Cannot Override Economic Law

It is hopeless, then, absolutely to forbid business men, or any other class of men, to agree. The more intelligent and efficient a man is the more likely he is to reach an understanding with others engaged in the same profession or trade. Try it on yourself. How would you like to be haled to court just because you had agreed on some detail of business policy with other men? The Congressmen who so suspiciously questioned prominent business men who appeared before them as to just how far these and other business men were in the habit of agreeing among themselves went out from the committee rooms and reached understandings with other Congressmen as to pending legislation.

The Sherman Law strictly construed, would prevent an association of merchants from exchanging information valuable to every member. It has been held to be unlawful for a number of mills to have a common selling agent. Associations of farmers having for their purpose more systematic marketing of their products have been threatened with the terrors of the law. It is probably unlawful for fire insurance companies to maintain a common survey office to report upon the construction of buildings and the hazards, physical and moral, involved in insuring them. Coal and ice dealers, who, in order to lessen the costs of delivery, have divided the territory, have been branded as criminals. The purpose of all these agreements is the elimination of waste. If they are not allowed the cost of doing business is increased, and in the long run the consumer pays.

What Would Publicity Do?

It is human nature, and especially modern human nature, to reach understandings, or agreements, with our fellow men. But when these understandings adversely affect the lives of countless other fellow men what is to be done about it? Publicity is the thesis of these articles. We have seen that the tendency in large affairs is toward publicity. Why not allow business men to make agreements, provided, however, that these agreements, to be legal, be filed publicly with some government body? One thing is certain, that great benefits would follow from the

mere publicity given to the filing of these instruments.

It may be objected that to permit business men to file trade agreements would merely be licensing them to raise their prices to the already overburdened consumer. But do these men not get together now and exact all they can? How much better it would be if their agreements, now wholly secret, were made public? For if all these agreements are made public they cannot exist very long unless they are legitimate and needful. In any industry the weak member, who is living on credit, who is reckless, and has nothing to lose, is the one who cuts prices to the bone and forces the others to follow. No one wants ruinous competition. In the case of one of the combinations now under attack by the government it is admitted in the government's own papers that before the combination was formed goods were being sold below cost, so ruinous was the competition. Such competition must necessarily result in agreement or in monopoly. In cases such as these, agreements of a certain nature are needful and reasonable. But if business men feel they must put a brake upon the laws of ruinous competition, let them do so openly and present their agreements to the government for inspection and supervision.

But would it not be possible for men to continue to form secret agreements in addition to those submitted to the government for proper publicity and reasonable supervision? Such a thing is conceivable, but the great present motive for doing it would be gone. Any study of the corporation and economic history of this country will show that the chief motive for pools and agreements has been to prevent ruinous competition which is necessarily wasteful and expensive. But the Sherman Law does not recognize the legality of agreements even to this end. If such necessary agreements were legalized, there would be little motive for forming other agreements; and moreover, a strong Federal Commission on Interstate Trade would be able to ferret out such secret compacts as might be made, a task which is beyond the powers of the Attorney-General.

It may be suggested that this body would be overwhelmed with agreements. But these agreements are now in force. The public would not suffer more if they were made openly. There are less than 500 corporations doing a business of \$5,000,000, and a vast number of combinations of various descriptions are purely local. These could be

cared for by state and city. Certainly if the Federal Government set the pace by requiring complete publicity in regard to all interstate agreements, the states and cities would follow its examples in regard to combinations within their own borders. Meanwhile the Commission would be passing judgment upon them.

The Neglected and Under-estimated Power of Public Opinion

It is secrecy which works for evil. If business men form a pool or syndicate which is not unfair to the public then it can stand the light of day. If it is harmful, the publicity attending the filing of details would so arouse public opinion, even if there were no supervisory power to operate against it, that the agreement would soon become void. The force of public opinion would work more or less automatically to keep trade agreements within wholesome lines.

What Publicity Alone Has Already Done

Even under the present haphazard method of regulating combinations by law suit the element of publicity has proven of great value. The mere threat of the Department of Justice to sue certain combinations after investigating their practices and telling the public through the newspapers of the essential features of such practices has served in several instances to end the evil practices. The electric-lamp pool did not carry its case to the highest courts after the fact that its members discriminated against buyers had been brought to the light in the lower courts. It is further reported that the photographic supply trust, against which no suit at all has yet been brought, has agreed to give up its practice of forcing customers to buy all or none of their supplies from it. Publicity brought about this result.

Publicity is a sharp sword that cuts deep. In a great city where the dealers in food products were supposed to have an agreement to keep up prices, a semi-public body saw to it that for a period of time the prices of all foodstuffs were regularly published in the newspapers. The result was a sudden drop in prices on the part of the dealers.

The Condition Which Confronts Us

The problem of cheap production of manufactured goods has, broadly speaking, been solved. Improvements in farm machinery and better methods in farming tend toward cheaper production of agricultural products.

The problem of to-day is to secure cheaper distribution of these products to the consumers. It cannot be solved by throwing hindrances and obstacles in the way of the producers. On the contrary, every consideration of policy and good sense demands that they be permitted to eliminate all possible waste and duplication of service.

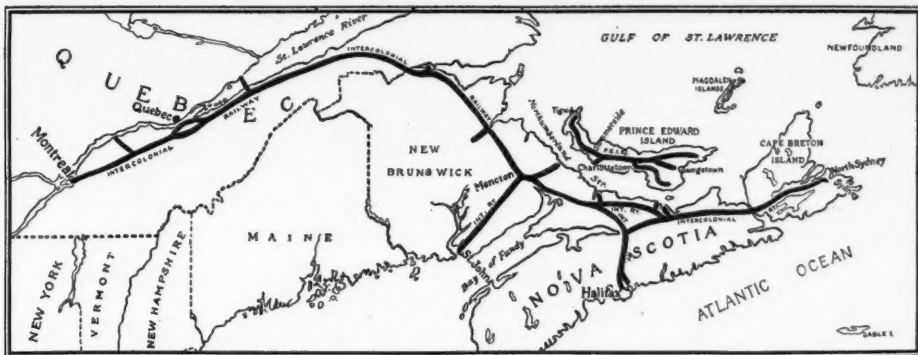
The trust problem is a big one. Men are afraid of it. They tremble before it. Many believe combinations must increase and wax greater and greater. But many of the greatest combinations in this country have waxed mighty, not because of natural advantages or increased efficiency but because of special privileges or because of predatory or piratical methods.

If competitors were permitted to make reasonable trade arrangements in regard to prices and output, the same to be supervised by a competent public body, "it could no longer be claimed," says Samuel Untermyer, "that the trust, with its attendant evils of stock watering, closing of factories, oppression of competitors, and the many other attendant wrongs of permanent combination, is the only alternative. The temporary character of these agreements, the fact that each party continues to operate his own plant independently of the others, and gets exclusively the benefit of his own economies and superior management, and that competition on prices between the parties may be resumed at the expiration of the agreement, all assure the use of the most modern methods and the continued effort to cheapen production and to improve the quality of the product."

Unfairness Can Not Live In the Light

Many of the trusts have been defeated in the courts when the Sherman Law was invoked against them, and many have made overtures to the Government to give up methods which were piratical and predatory and reestablish fair play and open markets. These overtures came after the Government had given the fullest publicity to the unfair methods. But the Department of Justice can reach only a fraction of these combinations, for, as a rule, a lawsuit requires years to settle. This objection is serious, if not fatal.

Publicity must be applied by a commission, and it will then be found that as wrongful methods of competition disappear before the light, in which they cannot thrive, much of the dreaded tendency toward the concentration, consolidation, and centralization of our industries will dissolve into thin air.



THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA

CANADA'S GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

AN EXPERIMENT IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION

BY ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE

(Formerly United States Senator from Indiana)

THIS is not a preachment, it is a statement. It is not an argument for a theory; it is a report of the facts. The question of government ownership, settled in republican Switzerland and monarchical Germany, is freshly aroused in the United States by the necessity of our government building and operating an Alaskan railway to the coal fields. Thus, Canada's experience in this important matter is invaluable to us.

Over two thousand miles of railway, main track and sidings, owned and operated by the government—that is the most striking political and economic fact in the Dominion. The Intercolonial Railway, running from Montreal to the ocean ports of St. Johns, Halifax, and Sydney (and the narrow gauge serving Prince Edward Island), is purely a governmental affair.

With the exception of perhaps 120 miles, which the government bought from the Grand Trunk many years ago, every foot of this railway system was built by the government, provincial or national, precisely as our government now is building the Panama Canal. All but an insignificant part was built by Canada's national government.

TWO THOUSAND MILES OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD

The main track alone of the Intercolonial (exclusive of sidings and of the Prince Edward Island Railway) is longer than the distance from New York to Kansas City; longer than from New York to St. Paul; longer than

from New York to New Orleans; and about the same distance as from New York to Omaha. If you will imagine our own government owning and operating a railroad between New York and either of the points named, you will have substantially what the Canadian Government has done, and is doing, in the case of the Intercolonial Railway, so far as sheer distance is concerned.

NATURAL HANDICAPS

But such an American railway between these points would traverse a country with dense population and almost infinite resources, both in richness and variety, compared with the country served by the Intercolonial Railway of Canada. For the country through which the Canadian Government road runs has scanty population and its resources are extremely limited in richness, variety, and development compared with the country which any railroad serves running from New York to any of the points I have named.

The Canadian line runs through and taps an exclusively agricultural and lumber country, with some mining in Nova Scotia, and, therefore, the freight it carries is overwhelmingly of the products of the field, forest, and mine. But even these are small compared with the output of the region tapped by any American line I have mentioned.

Add to these great natural disadvantages of this Canadian Government road the fact

that, for reasons flowing from its historic origin, it is built in a meandering manner which applies to no other road; and finally, the weightiest circumstance of all, that from its three eastern ocean termini to its western river terminus at Montreal it is subjected to the severest possible water competition, and you have some of the physical and commercial disadvantages to which no other similar length of railway in the world is subjected.

Yet, in spite of all this, and in spite of what is called its "political" management, this great railway enterprise of the Canadian Government is not a failure. Indeed, it may be said to be a success in its cost of construction and equipment; in its comparative rates, in the efficiency of its operation, in the excellence and safety of its service, and in the items of peculiar accommodation it affords the people which a commercial road never would give.

IMPORTANCE OF THE RAILROAD TO CANADIAN UNION

How did the government happen to build this road? Its history is interwoven with that of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, and of the present Dominion itself. Railways, as government enterprises, seem to have been in the minds of the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick almost from the beginning of steam transportation.

The people of these provinces, through their governments, built railways for themselves and operated them as a public matter before our Civil War. When the great plan for uniting all the provinces of Canada into one dominion was launched in 1867 there was much difficulty in getting the provinces together. The same small jealousies and prejudices, the same little provincialism, the same fear and short-sightedness, the same insect ambitions of miniature men which confronted our nation builders in trying to weld the States in a consolidated union under our Constitution before its ratification in 1789, also confronted the Canadian nation builders in getting most of the provinces of Canada into the present Dominion before the consummation of that historic project in 1867.

To get them to come into the union which now forms the Dominion of Canada, the new national government had to agree to pay the debts of the provinces; and to pay semi-annually to each of the provinces a bounty of so much for every inhabitant. Even then what are called the "Maritime Provinces,"—that is, the provinces bordering on the Atlantic Ocean,—would not come into the

Canadian union unless the new national government agreed to build a railway connecting these provinces and their Atlantic ports with the more thickly settled provinces of Ontario and Quebec. (The same was true of British Columbia, whose reluctance to join the union caused the building of the Canadian Pacific.)

LOW CONSTRUCTION COSTS

What, then, of this extensive and long-continued experiment in government ownership and operation of railways on this side of the Atlantic?

While, as we shall see, the construction and equipment of the Intercolonial Railway are above the ordinary American road, if inferior to the best railways in the United States, yet its total cost has been less than the average cost of similar lines in this country. Up to the present year the Intercolonial Railway has cost \$92,273,073.51. That is to say, this sum of money is the total amount that has been spent on building and equipping the road—from preliminary survey clear through to the smallest item of rolling stock.

Most, if not all, American roads, having like grades, have required far greater sums of money for an equal amount of mileage and equipment. It is hard to make exact comparisons between the cost and equipment of privately built, owned, and operated roads and this Canadian Government built, owned, and operated railway. For, in the case of the Intercolonial, the actual cost is known to a cent; there are no stocks and bonds; there have been no receiverships; there have been none of the complexities of railroad financing which makes it so hard to find out exactly what the building and equipping of any American road actually has cost, or even how much money has been put into the enterprise from first to last. Yet, even with these handicaps, we know that the Intercolonial Railway of Canada has cost materially less than the same amount of railway construction and equipment in our own country, with very few exceptions.

CHARACTER OF ROADBED AND EQUIPMENT

So much as to comparative cost. What now of the comparative excellence of construction? Certain portions of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Chicago & Northwestern, and American roads of like character, are better ballasted than this Canadian Government railway; but the roadbed of the Intercolonial

is better than the average of our American lines. Practically all of it is of large gravel well laid. Its bridges are of steel and stone. On its whole length there is not a single example of those wooden bridges, which, until yesterday, were the unsightly and dangerous characteristics of so many privately owned railroad lines.

The commercially unscientific route of this government railroad, due to its historical origin, is, to say the least, no greater than those eccentricities of direction in our American railways built a generation ago. Indeed, not until the constructive genius of a Cassatt or a Harriman wrought a revolution in the straightening, shortening, and leveling of our railways, were we in a fair position to scorn the route which the Intercolonial Railway takes.

This government railway uses eighty-pound rails, precisely as do all other standard lines, whether in the Republic or in the Dominion. I heard the frequent charge that the rails are not well fastened to the ties, and especially that the ties themselves are of poor material. In every instance, these charges came from the opponents of the government in power at the time I went over this railway; and it was said that this serious matter was one result of "political" operation of the road—which important subject I shall examine in a moment.

An inspection of the ties and rails at many stations did not sustain this charge. I found the ties of as good material and the rails as securely fastened to them as you will find on most American railways, though not on our very best lines. Neither does the smooth running of the trains of the Intercolonial indicate this grave defect. And finally, the capital fact that the accidents on the Canadian Government road are no more numerous than on any other Canadian road, and fewer than on the average American lines, tends to prove that rails, ties, and fastenings, as well as the roadbed itself, are as good as on the majority of privately owned roads.

To be sure, neither on the Canadian Government road nor on any other road on this continent does the record of accidents anywhere make so good a showing as that of the government owned and operated railways of Switzerland and Germany—and especially of Germany. Germany has the lowest record of railway accidents, considering the number of passengers carried, with Switzerland hardly an inch behind her. In 1907 (the last year I have data for the three following countries) the number of persons killed or injured from

all railway causes was, in the United States, 122,855; in Great Britain, 27,186; in Germany, 3940.

However, in Germany and Switzerland the government operation of railways has been reduced to a science. Were this Canadian government owned and operated road conducted with the same skill and precision as are similar roads in these European countries, a different tale would be told, not only as to accidents but as to economy, efficiency, and income. Nevertheless, with all the defects in operation of this Canadian Government road, it compares favorably, in the respects I have mentioned, with other Canadian and American lines.

Its rolling stock is, of course, precisely the same as that of other Canadian and American roads. So are its shops and, indeed, its whole equipment. Its passenger service, too, equals the average of other roads, whether in this country or the Dominion. Its sleeping-car service is very good and its dining-car service is excellent—better, indeed, than our American dining-car service, except on a few of our crack trains.

AN UNPROFITABLE ENTERPRISE

This Canadian Government railway cannot be said to be profitable. Usually there has been a deficit which the national treasury has had to supply. This is due to the nature of the country through which the road runs, the unscientific route it takes for commercial purposes, the peculiar local accommodations which it gives the people, the severe water competition from which it suffers, its lower rates for passengers and freight, and, until recently, the inability of the government to maintain the strictest business management on account of the "politics" with which it has been shackled.

Yet, with all these serious drawbacks, the net earnings of the road, paid by its managers to the receiver-general last year, came to more than \$600,000; and this in spite of unusual expenditures on betterments and increase of employees. For example, within the last three years the wages of the road's employees have been increased \$300,000 and the number of men in the road's shops have been doubled. Of course, in computing this net revenue, no interest was charged off against capital account. If the road had had to pay interest on bonds and dividends on stock on its more than \$90,000,000 that have been spent in its construction and equipment, the revenues of the road would not nearly pay its expenses.

LOW FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES

What now as to the rates? By taking the actual receipts and the exact ton mileage, and dividing the former by the latter, the precise rate per ton mile is found. According to this method, which is that adopted by all railroads, the rate per ton mile on the various Canadian roads is as follows:

Intercolonial.....	.553 cent
Canadian Pacific.....	.778 cent
Grand Trunk.....	.672 cent
Canadian Northern.....	.734 cent

This was the statement made by the Minister of Railways to the Canadian Parliament in March of this year and not questioned. So it appears that the Canadian Pacific rate per ton mile was 40.6 per cent. higher than that of the Intercolonial; the freight rates of the Grand Trunk were 21.5 per cent. higher, and those of the Canadian Northern 32.7 per cent. higher than those of the government owned and operated railway.

The Canadian Pacific, in the year 1909, earned on its freight business, \$58,904,060. Had this great railway derived the same income per ton mile on freight as the Intercolonial did on the freight it carried, the Canadian Pacific would have earned \$17,035,236 less from its freight business than it did. Conversely, if the government railway had received the same income for freight per ton mile that the Canadian Pacific Railway received, the former would have earned \$2,485,000 more than it did earn.

Apply the same method of computation to passenger rates and we have the following result for the year 1910:

Intercolonial.....	1.691 cents
Canadian Pacific.....	1.821 cents
Grand Trunk.....	1.767 cents
Canadian Northern.....	2.184 cents

That is to say, the passenger rates of the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Canadian Northern are from 4.5 to 29.1 per cent. higher than the passenger rate on the Intercolonial Railway. In 1910 the Canadian Pacific earned \$24,428,282 for carrying passengers; but if it had carried passengers at the rate charged by the government railway it would have received \$1,743,918 less than its income from this source. Or conversely, had the Intercolonial Railway charged the same passenger rate as the Canadian Pacific, it would have earned \$203,968 more than it did earn on its passenger service. In short, had the government railway charged the same

for passengers and freight that the Canadian Pacific charged, the former would have earned \$3,389,246 more than it actually did earn, or enough to pay expenses, a small interest on its more than \$90,000,000 invested and have a fair surplus.

LOW OPERATING COSTS

Remember that this government road has not as much freight or passengers to carry as the other roads; that the freight is of low grade; that the road is burdened by the most rigorous water competition; that, in competing with the Canadian Pacific from Montreal to St. Johns, N. B., it must carry passengers and freight 250 miles for nothing because its route is that much longer than that of the latter road between these points. Considering these and other drawbacks it is surprising that this government road makes as good a showing as it does.

The cost of running a train one mile is the universal railway standard of measuring the expenses of railway administration. According to this method, it cost less to operate this Canadian Government railway than any other railway line in the Dominion. The cost of running a train one mile on the Intercolonial and on the three great private railway lines in Canada, is as follows:

Intercolonial.....	\$1.300
Canadian Pacific.....	1.504
Grand Trunk.....	1.817
Canadian Northern.....	1.581

In presenting these figures to Parliament, the Minister of Railways stated that they were "taken from the sworn returns of the railways indicated and are not open to question."

THE SERVICE RENDERED

The road is not run as a commercial enterprise, but merely to serve the people. And it does serve them in ways which a purely commercial railway enterprise would not tolerate. An illustration: There are some trains on this Canadian Government road which make stops at points two and five miles apart—this to accommodate passengers, shippers of milk and other products. On the other hand, its fast trains make as good time as similar trains on other roads.

Yet there is criticism of the road's freight service. In the present year a member of Parliament complained, in debate on the floor of the House, that he could not get cars—that they came irregularly, too few at one

time, too many at another. And it seems that this particular criticism is general and well founded.

But it is explained by a curious circumstance. The Intercolonial, it appears, sends hundreds of its cars into the United States especially during the season for moving wood pulp, and these cars then go all over our country. You will find Intercolonial cars in California and Florida, in Oregon and Virginia, in Iowa and Maine. There are 4000 Intercolonial freight cars now in the United States. And the American roads send no cars back because the Intercolonial is not an international road. When the cars of other Canadian roads go laden into the United States, American cars are brought back in their place; for all of them either enter the United States at various points or else have direct traffic connection.

The principal objection to the government operation of this road is the interference of "practical politics" in its management. While, as I shall show, this is being overcome, still it has existed—still exists in diminishing measure.

"POLITICS" IN RAILROAD MANAGEMENT

Just how have "politics" influenced the road's operation? Suppose a new section hand is needed, or any man in the lower grades of the road's service,—porter or sleeping-car conductor. In some places he is "recommended" by a member of Parliament who belongs to the party in power. In other places he is recommended by the local patronage committee of the dominant party. And when so "recommended" he is employed.

"How did I get my position? Why, through the Member from my home, of course," said a frank and bright young man in the road's service.

"Did you work for him in his election?" I asked.

"Why, certainly I did; and besides he liked me. I wanted this job, and he said he could get it for me and he did."

This is a concrete illustration within my personal observation of how "politics" *even now* influences appointments on this road.

It is only fair to say that at the present time most of these employees are competent men. I hear that this always has been true, especially as to engineers. These and other employees, the nature of whose services requires it, undergo an examination as to eyesight, hearing, etc., exactly as the same classes of men must do on other roads. The

higher grades of the service are filled by promotions from the lower grades.

One result of this political influence was the employment of too many men. Another, it is charged, was the excessive use of passes; also the practice of conductors failing to collect fares was habitual.

A politician of influence would come to the station with several friends. Perhaps the conductor owed his employment to this man. At all events, the conductor would consider him a person to placate and favor. So he would pass by this man and his friends—he would not see them.

"Then, too," said one in authority, whose information is absolutely reliable, "this practice worked curiously on the conductor's personal pride. He came to feel that, in a certain sense, he was a part owner of the line. It pleased him to show his power and importance. This feeling helped along the conductor's desire to show his personal favor to this politician and his friends."

However, this evil of issuing passes and conductors permitting their friends to ride free is not peculiar to government operation of railways. Consider our own experience in the United States. Not until 1906 were we able to abolish the use of passes. Until that time members of Congress (with a very few conspicuous and praiseworthy exceptions) and other government officials habitually traveled on these accommodating little cards. Even their families went to and from Washington without paying a cent.

Our politicians usually journeyed on dead-head transportation. The pass evil was one of the methods by which our State legislatures, and Congress itself, were corrupted and controlled almost up to the present day. Even now free passes are employed by railways to be used exclusively within the State where they are issued. In countries where government ownership has been thoroughly tried and established on strictest business principles the pass evil is absolutely unknown. Take for illustration Switzerland and Germany.

It is charged that "politics" has much to do with this Canadian Government road's equipment. "For example," said an informant, "many useless stations were constructed—stations where there could not possibly be enough business to justify them. These were built on the demand of some person in that locality."

"Yes, that is true," I was told by an official high in authority. "But we have closed up a great many such stations within the last three years."

"As another illustration, notice the number of trucks at the stations," this man continued. "It is a little item, but it is illuminating. Sometimes you will find three or four times as many trucks as are needed." Personal inspection confirmed this. You may count from fifteen to twenty trucks at the station of a comparatively small town.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES AND CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Much graver charges are very freely made. It is said that no matter which party is in power, and therefore in control of the road's management, unnecessary sums will be expended, especially in the election years—which in Canada are every five years—for supplies. These supplies, it is declared, are not bought directly but through middlemen, and are, in many instances, of inferior quality.

"Of course, these orders are placed where they will do the most good," said one critic of the road. "No one who is not a supporter of the party in power ever gets any orders for supplies of every kind that are given by the Intercolonial Railway."

It is said that out of the profits made by those who thus sell supplies to the Intercolonial Railway, contributions to the governing party's campaign fund are expected to be paid and are paid—no matter which party is in power.

Yet these supplies are sold on bids. It is supposed that the lowest and best bidder gets the contract. Also, the letting of the contracts for supplies is subject to vigilant and hostile party scrutiny in open debate on the floor of Parliament. So is every item and detail of the road's expenditures and management; and this critical public examination is becoming sterner every year.

Not only do members of Parliament take the greatest liberties in asking questions or criticizing the government on any detail of the management of the road, but the people themselves do the like. During the debate in Parliament this year on one item of the road's operation, an honorable member wanted to know how much a freight car cost and why it was that the government road did not charge more than twenty-five cents a day for the use of its cars in the United States.

THE GOVERNMENT IS HELD TO STRICT ACCOUNT

So you can see that the management of the road, for which the prevailing party is responsible, is harassed by the opposition to the extent of their utmost ingenuity and

vigilance. They hang like Cossacks on the flanks of the government every moment.

For, in a certain sense, the party in power runs this government railway. Under the Canadian system, so unlike ours, the party in power is literally and actually "the government." So it is responsible for the road's management.

The opposition party holds the party in power to the strictest possible accountability. It is hard to see, therefore, how dishonesty or political trickery can seriously affect the road's financial transactions.

It is a profoundly significant fact that the management of this road is rapidly becoming non-partisan in spite of its origin, in spite of the peculiar fierceness of Canadian partisan politics, and notwithstanding the Canadian party system of government.

MAKING AN END OF SERIOUS ABUSES

The road's management is in the hands of the Department of Railways and Canals, primarily. By orders in council in 1909 a managing board was created to operate the government railways. Four men constitute this board—each one a practical and experienced railway man appointed solely for his ability, experience, and general efficiency. This board is purely a business body. It has been in active charge of the road for less than three years. Yet in that time it has made great progress toward eliminating "politics" and other abuses from the road's management.

For example, when the present management began to put this policy into effect detectives were put on the road to discover the extent of the practice of not collecting fares. Fourteen conductors were caught at this the very first week.

The conductors, it appears, were only too willing to drop this political method of passing men on the road free of charge. Indeed, I think it never was the conductor's fault; it was the fault of the politicians who demanded that they and their friends should be carried at the people's expense.

It is said quite freely that "politics" entered into the freight business quite as much as into the passenger service. As an illustration, you will be told that underbilling of freight was quite as common as carrying passengers for nothing.

Suppose that the limit allowed in the loading of any car is 24,000 pounds. Suppose the station agent has been appointed to his position through the influence of some man

who ships his freight at this station. The shipper loads the car very much heavier than the limit allowed; but the station agent makes the bill show merely the regulation limit.

Even if this charge be true, all of us know that it is not confined to government owned and operated roads. Remember the serious abuses from which American business and, indeed, our whole people suffered in the matter of rebates. This was one of the scandals of American railway management; and, although all of our ninety millions of citizens were thoroughly familiar with it, yet we were not able to free ourselves from it until four or five years ago.

Also, the prompt furnishing of cars to some shippers and the willful withholding of cars from other shippers by the managements of our various American railways is a circumstance fresh in the minds of every American shipper. Our own railway abuses went even further—remember the shocking facts revealed in the investigation of the Pennsylvania Railway management within the last few years. Even if every one of the charges, in respect to free passes, underbilling, and political favoritism made against the Canadian Government road were true and then multiplied by ten, they do not approach the facts admitted in like matters by American railway managements up, almost, to the present hour.

These charges against the Canadian Government road are indignantly denied by the government; but even if, heretofore, they have been true, it is certain that these abuses are being ended rapidly, if lately they have not been eliminated altogether.

It would be utterly impossible for the following incident to occur to-day. A powerful newspaper in Halifax made this charge: The railway needed a certain tract of land for its shops; instead of buying it directly from the owner, it bought it from an influential politician who supported the dominant party. This man got an option, from the owner of the land, to purchase it for about \$20,000. He instantly sold the land to the railway for some \$45,000 and did not pay a cent for the land until he had gotten his check from the government.

Thus, the paper charged, in this single case a profit of about \$25,000, was made by this middleman without any effort or expense on his part. And this \$25,000, of course, came out of the pockets of the people. A libel suit was brought against the editor of this paper by the person whom he accused of having made this deal; but the editor won the suit.

The facts, substantially as charged by the Halifax paper, were regretfully admitted by a prominent official of the railway. "It was bad, inexcusably bad," said this man, "but, while no excuse can be offered for it, one must admit that it was a small matter compared to the shortcomings of the same nature which have occurred in many of your American privately owned roads; some of them supposedly of the highest character in their management. But," said he, "just because this is a government owned and operated road, the enemies of the government railway ownership have magnified this incident a million times."

So well intrenched, however, has the new business management become in the short space of its brief existence, and so rigidly alert and aggressive is the party scrutiny in Parliament of every detail of the road's operation, that such a case of graft is now impossible. Should anything of the kind be proved to-day, it would cause the instant dismissal of the whole managing board of the road if, indeed, it would not overthrow the party in power.

EMPLOYEES ALL UNIONIZED

We now come to perhaps the most important feature of the road's operation,—the employees. In the case of a railway, the employment of whose men was so largely influenced by "politics" as the Intercolonial Railway, one would suppose that the employees would be inefficient. Very emphatically this is not the case. The great bulk of the employees take pride in their work. One does not hear any complaints of carelessness or shirking of duty by brakemen, firemen, or engineers, by section men, shopmen or telegraphers.

All employees on this government road are organized just as they are on the Swiss Government railways. The road is run exclusively by men who belong to some labor union. There is not an employee, I believe, in the whole service who does not belong to his appropriate labor organization.

Every brakeman on the Intercolonial Railway is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; every engineer is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; every fireman is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; every conductor is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors. All these unions are American labor organizations,—organizations first formed in the United States and with their heaviest membership in the United States.

Then, in addition, a new union has been formed called the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. This union was formed for the purpose of taking in all railway employees who were not eligible to join any other union. So the sleeping-car conductors, the men in the dining-car service, etc., belong to this union. This Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees was first organized on this government railway.

"The organization of the laboring men who are employed on the Intercolonial Railway has had an excellent effect," said one informant, himself an employer of labor and none too friendly to the principles of trade unionism. "It is very certain," said he, "that organized labor has corrected many of the grosser abuses which 'politics' has injected into the road's operation."

"For example," he explained, "after the unions were thoroughly established among the railway's employees, it was impossible for politicians longer to cause the discharge of an efficient employee on political grounds. This had been practised before to a degree which, in the present day, would be scandalous."

"The labor unions sternly insisted that no employee of the Intercolonial Railway should be discharged except for a genuine cause. He had to be at fault. So the party in power—and this means the real power that runs the railway—was confronted with a civil service among the railway's employees and a militant civil service at that."

"Then, too," said the Premier of a province who belonged to the dominant party, "it was found to be bad politics to discharge men merely for the reasons of politics. The man discharged for that cause would become very bitter against those who discharged him and so would all of his relatives and friends. All these would enlist their friends and so a public sentiment would spring up. Thus, it was found to be bad politics to discharge a man except for good cause."

It always has been impossible to touch engineers or telegraphers, except for inefficiency. That would be too dangerous as a sheer matter of safety in the operation of the road. But the net result of the organization of the employees on this government road has been to abolish politics in the discharge of men. The management of the road would not (even if it could) destroy the labor unions into which all its employees now are gathered.

Curiously enough there has been only one considerable strike on this government owned and operated road—and it was local and of small importance compared with the great

strikes on our roads. More than once the men have applied for an increase of pay, but always the government and the men have agreed. Speaking by and large, the employees get about the same wages and are paid in about the same way as in the case of other roads.

The only case where the management of the road did not agree with the men who applied for increase of pay was in the case of the telegraphers. The railway management refused to increase the telegraphers' pay as much as they asked. They demanded, I believe, an increase of \$70,000 a year. The management offered \$25,000.

On the refusal of the men to accept this, both the management and the men agreed to ask for a board of conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act and refer the whole matter to this board. The board was appointed, both sides heard, and speedily an award was made increasing the men's pay \$35,000 a year. With this award, both the men and the railway management were satisfied. So that this dispute was settled easily and speedily.

The older employees are being retired on pensions. The fund from which this pension is paid is contributed half by the railway and half by the men, and is quite generous in its amount.

CLAIMS FOR INJURIES

The practice of business principles also is appearing in the accident department. With very few exceptions, the road promptly settles with those who are injured.

Heretofore, it would seem that "politics" influenced the settling of accident claims. The management of the road did not want to offend. The party in power wanted all the favorable opinion it could get. It did not care to have any community incensed by sympathy for an injured person. And so the settlement for the injury was as generous as was the desire of the party in power to be popular.

But under the new policy all this is changed. Excessive claims are being refused. For example, there is the recent case of a Miss Hamilton, a trained nurse. She was seriously injured; but the railway contended that this was through no fault of the railway or any of its employees. The young woman demanded \$10,000. The railway flatly refused to pay it. So the matter was taken to the Exchequer Court at Ottawa, which is the only court in which the Intercolonial Railway

can be sued. The railway brought to court Miss Hamilton's witnesses free of charge. After the case had been heard, the judge (for there is no jury in this court) awarded Miss Hamilton \$5200.

THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD KEPT OUT OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS

When it comes to entering into profitable business enterprises, which pay other Canadian roads so well, the government road is manacled hand and foot. One notable feature of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern is their system of hotels. By far the best hotels in Canada are railway hotels, and some of these are quite as good as any hotels in the world. This would be a profitable business for the Intercolonial Railway to undertake.

"But it does not do it," said a keen student of Canadian politics in general, and the Intercolonial Railway in particular, "because of politics. The management of the road, which in reality is the party in power, does not want to get the hotel-keepers down on it. If the Intercolonial should propose to go into the hotel business as the Canadian Pacific has done, every hotel along the route would instantly become opposition headquarters."

"But even if the operation of the road was thoroughly purged and cleansed of politics,

there yet is a great and fundamental defect," said an unusually intelligent and well-informed business man, who is the president of the board of trade of one of the various cities served by the Intercolonial Railway. "That defect," he explained, "is this: The officials and management of the line cannot risk any of the government's money in developing a mine, for example: They cannot go into the lumber business. They must be very careful about extending their branches. They merely are salaried government officials earning their living by running the road and liable to have even that living stopped if they undertake any enterprise or do anything subjecting them to considerable criticism for a year or two."

"But," said an earnest defender of this government owned and operated railway, "after all, is this not right? You Americans seem to think so; for did you not pass a law only three or four years ago prohibiting your interstate railways from doing other than railway business—such, for example, as the owning and operating of coal mines?"

It was the opinion of the practical business man, as it is that of many others in Canada, that while the government ownership and operation of railways may be all right for a thoroughly settled country, whose resources are fully developed and systematized, it is a bad thing for an undeveloped and thinly settled country.

A WORLD'S CONGRESS ON HYGIENE

BY GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL

DISEASE is not a natural condition. It seems to be almost solely the result of the formation of people into groups and their gradually congested form of living. With this congestion and with ignorance prevailing for many generations and centuries as to the nature of disease it is no wonder that habits of slothfulness have formed and the laws of health have been violated flagrantly and continuously by men of all stages of civilization. The task of the health authorities of to-day is to overcome the inertia of these many years, to teach the lesson of individual responsibility while setting up officially created safeguards.

No longer do people consider the subject of hygiene one to be relegated to the specialists and the scientists. They are taking an intelligent interest in matters of food purity

in the protection of water supplies from pollution, in the destruction of noxious insects that carry disease, in the establishment of higher sanitary standards in places of dense living, in the maintenance of protective measures among children in schools, in the spread of information to arouse the ignorant from their disregard of health laws. All of these features were strongly emphasized and illustrated at the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography which met at Washington, D. C., during the week beginning on September 23,—the first of these congresses to be held in America.

The 2000 or more delegates included men known throughout the world as authorities on the safeguarding of health. Dr. Simon De Unterberger, surgeon-in-chief of the guard corps, privy counselor and honorary physician

of the court of the Emperor of Russia; Sir George M'Crae of Edinburgh, vice-president of the Local Government Board for Scotland; Dr. Axel Holst of the University of Christiania; M. Melis, principal director attached to the general health service in the army of Belgium; Dr. Jacques Bertillon; Sir Thomas Oliver, of the University of Durham College of Medicine, England; Dr. Wilhelm His of the University of Berlin; Dr. Brieger, a pupil of Dr. Koch, discoverer of the tuberculosis bacillus, and himself the discoverer of the ptomaine bacillus; Dr. Loeffler, discoverer of the diphtheria bacillus; Prof. Herman Straus head of the Jewish Hospital at Berlin; Drs. Jacques Loeb and Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute; Professor Goertner of the University of Jena; Nathan Straus, the founder of the Straus laboratories for pasteurization of milk; Prof. Dr. Alfred Pettersson of the national medical corps of Sweden; Dr. A. Jacobi, the celebrated specialist on children's diseases, besides many of our own leading scientists, were among the many prominent delegates in attendance.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES MADE KNOWN

Announcements of many medical discoveries were made which may rank in importance with the von Behring announcement of diphtheria antitoxin at the Congress of 1893 and the Pasteur anti-rabic treatment in 1889, and which should give a mighty impetus to the rapidly growing movement for better sanitary conditions, bringing about a better popular understanding of hygienic principles and accomplish a standardization of hygienic methods through the world.

Sir Thomas Oliver, of the University of Durham College of Medicine, England, announced the discovery of a chemical compound that will reduce the coal-dust evil in mines to the minimum—a practically certain preventive of coal-dust explosions which now cause enormous loss of life.

Dr. Frederick G. Novy, of the University of Michigan, announced the discovery of a micro-organism with which he expects to wipe out bubonic plague. This minute organism is peculiarly fatal to rats, the bearers and disseminators of the plague. It is, however, so pathogenic to rats that a dose of one one-hundredth-millionth part of a cubic centimeter is instantly fatal.

Drs. Joseph Goldberger and John F. Anderson, of the Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service, announced the discovery of the method of transmission of

measles and of typhus fever. Measles, they declared, are transmitted when the sufferers sneeze in the earlier stages of the disease, not by the scaling off of the patient's skin. Typhus fever is transmitted from person to person by body parasites—common body lice they declared are the only transmitters of the disease.

Dr. Jacques Bertillon, of Paris, declared that in his belief, after long-continued and careful investigations in three great countries of Europe, the use of alcohol as a beverage is, if not the chief cause, at least the principal contributing cause, of tuberculosis. Liver diseases, Bright's disease, paresis, locomotor ataxia, insanity and even cancer, he declared, find twice or three times as many victims among drinkers as non-drinkers.

NEW FACTS ABOUT HOOKWORM AND OTHER MALADIES

Dr. C. W. Stiles, of the Army Medical Corps, described the methods of hookworm treatment. The most famous case of hookworm disease in medical annals formed a living exhibit at Dr. Stiles' lecture. "This boy," he explained, "came from the sand belt district of the South. He was brought into the government hospital a year ago in a dying condition, and at the time of his reception was regarded largely in the light of scientific material; it was thought nothing could save him. His condition was 14 per cent. of par. Under treatment he became 54 per cent. of par within six weeks, and to-day he is 98 per cent. of normal. He is now seventeen years old, and though still short for his age, he has grown four inches within the past twelve months." By way of contrast, Dr. Stiles then brought forward another boy still suffering from the disease. "This boy," he said, "is fourteen years old, but mentally he grades only nine and one-half years old. I found him in a school containing sixty-three pupils, and if there was a healthy child among them all I did not see him. This boy can be entirely cured of his disease in from four to six weeks. He is now 32 per cent. of par." Dr. Stiles said that the methods of prevention and cure are both simple and cheap.

Prof. Albert Pettersson, of Stockholm, Sweden, announced the discovery of the specific bacillus that causes infantile paralysis. The bacillus is so extremely minute that it has hitherto escaped the meshes of the finest bacterial filters devised. With the discovery

of the germ that causes the disease, it was stated that a certain remedy and cure for it will speedily be found.

That trachoma, an eye disease which prevents the entrance of thousands of foreign emigrants into America each year, which afflicts other thousands of American school children, and which rages with peculiar malignancy among the Indian tribes of the West, often causing blindness, is caused by an extremely minute bacillus, was the discovery announced by Dr. Anna W. Williams of the research laboratory of the New York Department of Health. The isolation of this bacillus, it is expected, will result speedily in the discovery of a method of combating the disease.

One of the most interesting facts for the sanitary workers in the south was told by Dr. C. C. Bass of the medical department of Tulane University, New Orleans, La., who has succeeded in growing the malaria parasite outside the human body. Such a parasite was exhibited at the exposition hall. The laboratory cultivation of this parasite has hitherto always been regarded as an impossibility by scientists for the reason that the creature is "an intracellular" organism. Dr. Bass's announcement produced a sensation, as no previous inkling of the successful outcome of his work had been made public. The next step is the remedy.

AN EXPOSITION OF HYGIENE

In connection with the congress there was also held an exposition on hygiene representing all phases of hygienic activity in the United States. This exhibit opened on September 16 and closed on October 5. Many of the federal departments had exhibits, about half the States, and a number of cities. New York had exhibits in several of the sections. There was an exhibit by the New York Bureau of Education, one by the New York Department of Health, and the New York Department of Labor had one of the largest and complete exhibits. One of the most striking exhibits was that of the Department of Public Health of the American Museum of Natural History. It showed by means of new and very beautiful models many phases of the manner in which water becomes polluted and the methods of purifying it and of treating sewage.

Two of the newest hygienic developments attracting the greatest attention were exhibits on mental hygiene and on sex hygiene. The exhibit on mental hygiene showed the great improvements that have been made in

the care and the treatment of the insane and of children below normal in intellectual development. The sex hygiene exhibit showed in much detail methods of instructing mothers in teaching children on that subject. The theory is that children should be taught matters relating to sex hygiene and shown the dangers of certain diseases and vicious habits before they have arrived at the age where they can contract them. There seemed to be no doubt that knowledge of this character should be imparted to children in the proper manner rather than that they should be allowed to gain such knowledge by association with vicious companions; but there was division of opinion in the discussions as to whether such subjects should be taught in the public schools and by general lectures, or whether a general propaganda should be launched to urge parents to impart such instruction.

This was the first opportunity that has been given in this country for sanitarians and other workers in hygiene to show what has been accomplished since about 1880, when modern sanitary methods may be said to have gained their first foothold in Boston. The exhibit showed that great advances have been made and that the practical results due to sanitation have been largely the outcome of original research carried on by State boards of health and medical organizations.

THE ARMY'S CREDITABLE SHOWING

No work stands out more distinctly than the researches by the officers of the medical corps of the United States army. Many people assume that the medical corps of the army is organized solely for the purpose of treating the sick and wounded in battle, but as a matter of fact investigations conducted by this corps into methods for the control and reduction of such widespread and terrible diseases as typhoid fever, hookworm, beri-beri, and yellow fever, were considered so noteworthy that a Diploma of Superior Merit was awarded to the army for its investigations on these subjects. The Medical Corps established the mode of transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito and therefore the fact that it was possible to stamp out the scourge. In hookworm investigations this corps in Porto Rico first established the reason for the economic inefficiency of the natives of the island—over 90 per cent. being affected—and found the means of cure, and applied it. To-day the industrial efficiency of the people of Porto Rico has probably been doubled, and

there has followed a widespread propaganda throughout the Southern States, where the disease is prevalent, under the joint direction of the Rockefeller Institute and the United States Public Health Service, associated with State boards of health.

Beriberi is particularly prevalent in the Philippines, and it was found to exist among people who subsisted largely on rice—milled rice where the outside covering has not been removed. By changing the rations among the people and putting a prohibitive duty upon white milled rice, the disease has been practically eradicated among the Philippine scouts.

In typhoid fever compulsory vaccination was first adopted in the United States Army and as the result typhoid has been eliminated therein; the troops stationed in Texas during last year's maneuvers had no such fever, whereas the death toll from typhoid during the Spanish-American war enormously exceeded the number of killed and wounded in battle.

DEMONSTRATION CARS

Exhibits which attracted considerable attention were the demonstration cars equipped with various apparatus and models used by the State boards of health of California and Louisiana to illustrate to residents of the small cities and towns of the States the most modern methods of preventing diseases. In the California car an exhibit of special interest was the model farmhouse, showing the conditions resulting from overcrowding and lack of ventilation. Mounted specimens of disease-carrying flies and mosquitoes and diagrammatic charts showing their anatomy were important factors of the exhibit. The two Louisiana cars contained five sectional exhibits on child hygiene, pure food, pathological illustrations, and anatomical specimens.

Hawaii showed wax models illustrating the effects of leprosy on the natives of that territory. The models are the work of a priest who has devoted his life to work among the lepers of Molokai.

The United States army and navy showed the methods of cooking followed, the army being represented by one of its cooking schools, which was moved bodily and put

into full operation in the field next to the exposition building. The cooking school consisted of fourteen ovens and half a dozen tents, most of which were used to store the foods cooked. With incidental equipment the school comprised a plant said to be large enough to feed an army of 50,000 men. The navy exhibit of housekeeping was a kitchen and crew's mess table, shown exactly as they appear on a warship. In addition, the navy had a full-sized model of a warship operating room.

A striking feature in the section devoted to child hygiene and infant mortality was an electric light that flashed and went out every ten seconds, day and night. This light, according to statistics compiled through the coöperation of health officials in every country of the civilized world, marked with each flash the passing of a baby life. Somewhere in the world, according to the health authorities, a baby under one year old dies every ten seconds, a total of 8640 infant lives snuffed out in each twenty-four hours.

An exhibit of a large number of patent medicines, so-called skin foods, etc., was shown, together with chemical analyses of the articles exhibited. A well-known "beauty cure" was shown by analysis to contain large quantities of a salt of mercury which, used continuously, is capable of producing malignant facial disfigurements. Patent medicines that are widely advertised were shown, by analysis, either to be absolutely worthless or to contain highly harmful habit-forming drugs. This exhibit was presented by the American Medical Association, which for many years has been active in its campaign against patent medicines of all kinds.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture showed the methods by which foods are adulterated and colored with harmful dyes, while the Bureau of Animal Industry of the same department exhibited in a refrigerator fresh portions of meat that had been rejected by its inspectors because of the presence of such diseases as tuberculosis, hog cholera, etc. In another case which was highly illuminated were shown eggs that had been in storage for varying lengths of time and had been kept under improper conditions before being stored.



WATER CONSERVATION BY CITIES

BY EDWARD W. BEMIS

WE have heard a great deal of late, although not too much, about the conservation of natural resources as applied to rivers, forests, irrigation, etc., but we have heard little about the possibilities and needs of such work within our large cities. The problem has burst upon us suddenly.

With our absorption in what is to many the far-away problem of Alaskan coal lands and Rocky Mountain irrigation schemes of the federal government, and the preservation of our forests and undeveloped water powers, we have overlooked the conservation problem at our very doors. While we are rightly concerned to irrigate our Western plains, we spend vast sums in the unneeded irrigation of the subsoil of our cities with the costly leaks and waste in our public water supplies.

VAST SUMS EXPENDED FOR MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLIES

In the special report of the United States Census Bureau on the statistics of cities, in 1907, it was shown that the ninety-one cities of over 50,000 population had paid out for waterworks systems \$617,000,000. Since then New York City alone has expended over \$15,000,000 for extensions within the city limits, and is paying \$2,000,000 a month toward the vast Catskill project, whose first installment is estimated to cost \$112,000,000 for a daily supply of 300,000,000 gallons, through a hundred-mile aqueduct.

Los Angeles, in June, 1907, voted a bond issue of \$23,000,000 to bring 250,000,000 gallons daily from a point 225 miles away, and is now spending millions more to utilize electric power from the aqueduct. Cincinnati has been spending over \$10,000,000 recently on her water department, Buffalo over \$5,000,000, and Philadelphia over \$30,000,000, while the enormous expenditures at Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago, Washington, and elsewhere, for either more or purer water, during the past few years, need only to be referred to here. To provide such enormous supplies, the credit of the city has to be strained and heavy burdens have to be imposed upon the water consumers or the taxpayers for operating expenses, sinking fund and depreciation charges.

Even where the indebtedness for waterworks purposes does not affect the legal borrowing power of the city, nevertheless the magnitude of the water debt may, as a matter of fact, lessen the ability of the city to borrow for other purposes. This is especially true where there is a suspicion that the investment in the water department is made unusually large by poor business methods, or by waste.

IMPORTANCE OF THE WASTE ELEMENT

For every million gallons of daily use or waste of water in our cities, we must have an investment of \$226,000. This is easily computed from the government report on statistics of cities for the year 1907. About \$100,000 of this cost of construction is required for pumping stations, gravity systems, filtration plants, and the larger street mains, all of which are vitally affected by the amount of water used. The new Catskill supply will cost New York about \$300,000 per million gallons of daily use. One-half of the annual operating cost of over \$600,000 for filtration and pumpage in Pittsburgh, and one-half of the pumpage expense of \$800,000 in Chicago could be saved if those cities wasted only the amount of water per capita that is wasted in Milwaukee and Providence.

Let us consider, for example, two places of 100,000 population each, or two districts of that population in a large city. Let us assume that in the one there is a use and leakage or other waste of 150 gallons daily per capita, and in the other only 75 gallons per day per capita. The one will require a daily supply of 15,000,000 gallons of water, and the other of one-half that amount, or 7,500,000 gallons. The second city or district will save an investment of at least \$750,000, or \$37.50 for every family of five, and in some of the cities it will run far beyond this amount, to say nothing of the saving of operating expenses for pumpage or filtration, where either is required.

Could not this extra \$750,000, now so obviously doing good to nobody, be far better spent in our schools, public buildings, parks or playgrounds? The question is well worth our consideration. The cost of the waterworks systems in our 158 largest cities exceeds

the cost in these cities of all their school-buildings, libraries, art galleries and museums, city hospitals, jails, almshouses, reformatories, and fire departments combined. Is it not time to study the why and wherefore of this?

THE MENACE OF EXHAUSTION

The problem has still another aspect. The existing supply of water in a city may not cost a large amount per million gallons, but the supply may be so limited in quantity, especially in dry seasons, that great loss and suffering may result from waste and leakage. The pressure of water is often so reduced that the third and fourth floors in large sections of cities like Chicago or New York fail to secure any water at all at certain hours of the day, in both summer and winter, because the mains, and still more the services and fixtures, are leaking and wasting in innumerable places. The valves in the water mains of Brooklyn have been at times throttled at night so that leaks may be stopped by greatly reducing the flow of water in the mains. The result in case of fire, unless the water department reaches the spot in time to open the valves, is easily imagined.

So imminent is becoming the exhaustion of our supply of fairly pure water, that at a recent meeting of the New England Water Works Association, prominent engineers seriously discussed the question whether a further diminution of the supply might not force them to go to the enormous expense of a duplicate system of pumps, water mains, and house plumbing, so as to supply only a small amount of pure water at high metered rates for drinking purposes, while furnishing an inferior, undrinkable supply "doped" with chlorine for other uses.

The summer of 1911 brought home to millions of American citizens the danger of a shortage of water. Its use was restricted or refused altogether in many places for such important purposes as the sprinkling of streets, lawns, and parks. Serious shortages were reported all the way from California and Texas to New York and Massachusetts. Temporary expedients, such as house-to-house inspection and the imposition of fines and penalties, were adopted, and for the time being these checked the waste somewhat and relieved the situation. But with the return of popular indifference after the fall and winter rains, and with the impracticability of continued house-to-house inspection, and of fines and penalties, former conditions of waste have been rapidly restored.

REMEDIAL MEASURES

Fortunately we are not in the dark, as in the case of cancer, with respect to fundamental remedies. The engineering profession is well aware of two lines of attack that insure permanent and decisive victory. Action only awaits the wider dissemination of this knowledge. These two remedies are not antagonistic to each other, but go hand in hand. The first is the metering of every service, *i. e.*, every pipe bringing water into a building, and the second is the detecting and stopping, in various ways known to engineers, of nearly all the leaks and waste at the pumps and street mains and in service pipes leading therefrom to fire hydrants and buildings.

While these two lines of action are simple in theory, their application to modern American cities requires much time and a large amount of tact and skill. A considerable amount of money, also, is necessary, in order that the water department may own and control, set and repair, at its own expense, all meters and all valves at the curb, as well as the piping in the streets. But so great is the return on the investment, and so important is the advantage to a community in an assured supply of water, pure in quantity and sufficient in pressure, without large increase in bonded indebtedness, that there would seem to be no excuse for a moment's delay.

RESULTS OF METERING

The writer has elsewhere shown the results of universal metering, combined with proper investigation and checking of waste in the street mains and at the pumps, in scores of our prosperous cities of all sizes and characteristics of population and business. Many cities have reduced their daily consumption of water, outside of the use for business purposes, to somewhere between thirty gallons and fifty gallons per day per capita. Business use, if entirely metered, will usually bring the total reasonable use for all purposes, including unavoidable leakage and waste, to from sixty to eighty gallons, in most cities, and in nearly all of the few remaining cities, to from eighty to one hundred gallons, daily per capita. The total use is below sixty-five gallons a day in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., Madison, Wis., Topeka, Kan., Covington and Lexington, Ky., Utica, N. Y., Lawrence and Lowell, Mass., and in many other largely metered cities.

Washington, D. C., is just waking up to

this, and has decided to meter all her services during the next six years, at an estimated cost of \$819,000, in order, as the Commissioners of the District have just reported, that the necessity for increasing the water supply by the construction of an additional aqueduct at an estimated cost of \$5,000,000 may be postponed indefinitely.

PREVENTABLE LEAKAGE

The entire metropolitan district of Boston and its many suburbs will be metered within the next few years. In a few cities proper efforts are being made to investigate and stop the stealing of water, and also to stop the various underground leaks. Some New York City engineers have held that there was not much preventable waste in that city, yet in the Borough of Manhattan during the past year by the exercise of only part of the methods introduced by the writer when Deputy Water Commissioner in 1910, the consumption was reduced 25 per cent.,—a reduction sure to prove largely temporary if the other details that were part of the original plan are not carried out.

Yet in the face of all this, millions of dollars continue to be appropriated in most of our cities for an increase of supply, while less than one-tenth as much money is grudgingly given for stopping preventable and absolutely needless waste. In most cases the problem of waste prevention has not been seriously studied. No engineer who has given much study to the question doubts the wisdom and urgency of a great campaign for water conservation if four out of five of our cities. Why is the country still asleep?

PURE WATER CANNOT BE "FREE AS AIR"

There are several reasons for this. In the first place, outside of the engineering profession there has been, until of late, dense ignorance on the subject. We often hear it said that water should be free as air. And so it is, in lake or brook or mountain spring. But pure, clean, soft water, at a pressure sufficient for the modern home, can never be free as air. The lake or river a few miles distant that gave us satisfactory water ten years ago is now polluted by the summer tourists or the permanent settlers on its shores. Because water is as free as air as it flows by the door of the farmer, or rises in the well of the village householder, we do not realize how much it costs in the modern city. Along some rivers, even in cities, the

residents may still obtain water free if they are willing to transport it from a nearby supply and are indifferent as to its quality. But for a pure supply we must go farther and farther away, and bring water from distant lakes and mountain streams, or pump it from deep wells, or filter, at great expense, the waters that were once our joy and tonic. The expense thus entailed, which the user must help to bear, is great enough at best. If the present ratio of waste and leakage continues, the problem will indeed be serious.

INEFFECTIVE PUMPING

With the usual lack of knowledge of civic matters in this country, we have hardly as yet realized this change. But our ignorance goes still farther. It is not even known, in most cities, how much water enters into the distribution system from day to day. Although three-fourths of the pumps of Chicago's water department are comparatively new, the city engineer of that city has reported within a few months that 15 per cent. of all the water pumped from the lake slips through the pumps back into the lake without ever reaching the mains at all. In Milwaukee, recently, one pump was found to be putting into the mains only 59 per cent. of the water it raised from the pump-well. The average slip of the pumps for the year was estimated, from a series of tests, to be 9.5 per cent. of the total water pumped, instead of less than one per cent. as the department had previously supposed. In Philadelphia, five years ago, a comparatively new highgrade pump, supposed to be pumping 30,000,000 gallons a day, was actually delivering into the mains only 9,000,000 gallons a day. Few of our water departments have any measuring devices upon their mains running from the reservoirs or pumps, and consequently they have no clearer idea of how much water they must account for than they have as to what becomes of it after entering the mains.

THE QUESTION OF HEALTH

Again, it is assumed by many ordinarily intelligent people that if a meter is placed in the basement, the people will use too little water for health and cleanliness. Yet the healthiest large city in this country last year was Cleveland, which meters all its water, and has done so for several years! From a careful study of this matter, the writer is prepared to challenge the production of any

evidence that the metered cities in this country are inferior in health and cleanliness on the average to those cities that are unmetered. Surely the physicians and social workers would have observed it if there had been any difference in these respects, caused by meters. The idea exists only in the imagination of the people in unmetered cities. In many of our large cities water does not cost over 15 cents per thousand gallons, and in many of the smaller cities not over 30 cents. Even at 40 cents per thousand gallons, however, one gets twenty-five gallons of water, or two-thirds of a barrel for one cent. At this price even the poorest learn to be as free with the use of water for drinking and cleaning and other necessary uses as if they did not have a meter.

To overcome and entirely vanquish this imaginary objection to meters, as well as to prevent too large a reduction of revenues, it is customary to make a minimum charge against every building, which must be paid whether the full amount of water covered by this minimum is used or not. Even with the minimum charge, most people save money on their water bills by having a meter, while the minimum amount for which they must pay exceeds the requirements of sanitation and decent living.

PLUMBING REPAIRS AND WASTE PREVENTION

Where the community owns the plant, and where the water department puts in and cares for all the meters free of charge, the popular ignorance and prejudice against meters and water conservation would be soon overcome if certain selfish interests, few but powerful, were not vigorously, though sometimes secretly, misleading the people.

One of these influences, sometimes hostile to waste prevention in any form, is that of the landlord of large tenement blocks. He sees that with proper municipal housekeeping he would have to pay dearly for neglecting, for any considerable time, the leaks in his plumbing, which is often poor and old and out of date. In the great majority of buildings, however, the expense of keeping the plumbing in order, in metered cities, is not found to be a serious matter. One evidence of the fact that this and other popular objections can be met was shown by every Cleveland alderman voting in favor of the meter appropriations during the completion of universal metering from 1906 to 1910.

In New York City a large number of landlords have shouted themselves hoarse over the

claim that with universal metering tenants, either out of spite or through ignorance that could not be prevented, would deliberately waste great quantities of water by leaving faucets running when no water was needed. Experience elsewhere has shown, however, that this fear is mostly imaginary. Isolated cases of such action on the part of the tenant, through spite, may occur, but landlords are able usually, either directly or through their agents, to educate the ignorant and prevent the vicious in this matter. A tenant may, it is true, out of spite, smash the windows or doors, carry off the keys, or deface the walls, but that is hardly an argument against providing either windows and doors, or keys, or paint and paper. Experience has shown that the number of cases of spite work in the matter of wasting water under a meter system is infinitesimal.

Many people in unmetered districts let water run to prevent freezing of the pipes in winter and to avoid the use of ice in summer. The Albany water department has discovered that a cold winter night increases the pumpage nearly twice as much as did the great Capitol fire of March 29, 1911. It does not appear to be any function of the water department, however, to supply deficiencies in either ice or plumbing. It is, moreover, astonishing to note how quickly, under a meter system, landlords and householders find it practicable to stop most of the waste from all these sources, without resulting in any hardship on the part of the community. The number of property owners who lose, directly and indirectly, more than they gain by meters and other forms of waste detection and prevention causes, must be a very small percentage of the population, or more complaints would be heard from them in the hundreds of metered cities all over this country.

Another opposing factor, and one working secretly, is sometimes that of large contractors seeking to build or enlarge pumping stations, reservoirs, filtrations, etc. While these men are securing large contracts which someone must pay for, they are occasionally loud in their assertions that water should be free as air,—or are getting someone else to say it for them. They present their bills, all the same, for the contracts they perform in bringing this "free" water to the consumer.

CHEATING THE METER

There is sometimes, also, opposition from a few large consumers who, under a flat rate

system, are paying less than their rivals for the same amount of water. In other cases a by-pass is boldly placed around the meter, and the specious claim is set up that it is there merely for possible use in case the meter should fail to work. Again, secret taps are made in the street mains, and hidden pipes are run from them into buildings. It is little wonder that firms or individuals that are capable of such acts as these are averse to any conservation policy that may lessen their ability to cheat the water department by such means.

GREATER REWARDS FOR SPENDERS THAN FOR SAVERS

Again, the pride of some officials and engineers in building monuments to their names in the shape of great constructive works, is often greater than their civic pride in leading a movement which would indefinitely postpone the construction of many of these monuments. To spend millions of dollars in new pumping stations and watersheds, seems to some engineers and heads of departments as better than the expenditure of one-third as much money for prevention of waste which necessitates these constructions. Apparently it often requires less energy to keep filling the leaky barrel than to mend the leaks. Cities offer larger fees to the man who spends their money than to the man who saves it. The rigid inspection of mains and valves and the installation of the small but effective water meter bring far less fame and far more complaints than does an enlargement of the source of supply at an enormous expenditure of time and money. But fortunately fame is also beginning to attach to the promoters of conservation and efficiency. Pioneers in securing a wise use and saving of these necessities of life may soon be as highly honored and as well paid as are those who provide for extravagant waste.

A DEFINITE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The metering of all business supplies at once, the gradual extension of meters to house supplies, the best attainable supervision of the meters actually in use, a constant, systematic, thorough investigation of leaks in street mains and services and all supplies, whether metered or not, are demands of the hour. The city that cannot

trace to actual use by private consumers and to reasonable use by charities and by the city, at least 80 per cent. of the water entering the pumps and distributing reservoirs, will ere long be as deeply disgraced as is a gas company to-day that cannot reduce its unaccounted-for gas below 20 per cent.

In conserving these water supplies, which are becoming of almost priceless value, our cities will not only secure great, direct, and lasting benefits, but will be attaining administrative experience that will be of vital importance in handling lighting and traction and other problems that are rapidly coming to the front. The question of water conservation is not only comparatively new, but it differs from most of the problems before us. The majority of our cities own their waterworks. Barring exceptional cases, in these municipal plants, there is no special privilege concerned in fighting the public interests. There are no would-be owners of lumber, coal lands, and water rights for power and irrigation purposes, to be opposed. The opposition of the small minority of contractors and property owners above considered, can be easily swept aside by an enlightened public opinion. The engineering profession and the superintendents of our water departments advise,—often feebly, but on the whole unitedly,—the restriction of water waste. The chief obstacle in the way of water conservation in our cities is the ignorance and therefore the indifference of the people on the subject. But the light is breaking.

The report just received from the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, of Boston and suburbs, shows how the steady increase of meters has brought down the daily consumption and waste of water in 1911 to a lower amount than any year since 1903, and within 3 per cent. of any year since 1901. All this has occurred without any appreciable change in either the health or cleanliness of the people or increase of friction between landlord and tenant. In short, the experience of Cleveland is being repeated, where, through universal metering and other methods of waste detection and prevention, the writer effected a reduction of nearly one-half in the daily pumpage, from 1901 to 1909, with substantially the unanimous endorsement of physicians, social settlement workers, and members of the city council.



WATER WASTE DETECTION

BY HERBERT T. WADE

PROFESSOR BEMIS has shown in the preceding article how serious is the enormous wastage of water in American cities, and quite properly indicates how this can be remedied by the installation of meters and the elimination of inefficiency and leakage in pumping plant and distribution system. The application of meters to service pipes and their utility is, of course, obvious, and their general use is simply a matter of municipal administration, for these instruments are now supplied in numerous satisfactory forms. But the actual detection and prevention of inefficiency and waste in a waterworks system, taking place as it may at any point from the source of supply to where the service pipe enters the consumer's premises, is rather a broader matter, involving engineering of a special character.

Every study of water consumption must depend upon methods of measurement and their results. These require the determination of water flowing in city mains without interfering with its use or creating inconvenience to the consumers. It is necessary to ascertain the amount of water flowing into a given main or district and from it subtract the amount that is found to be leaving the main or district under investigation. If every consumer in this district is provided with a water meter the total registration should correspond with the measurements of the engineers and any discrepancy obviously would be due to underground leakage.

The first essential, therefore, is to provide some means of determining the flow of water in the mains with requisite precision, and this is found in the pitometer—an instrument which readily can be applied to any main through which water is flowing under pressure. This device figures most prominently in leakage investigations and the determination of pumping station efficiency, where, as Professor Bemis has shown, and instanced in the case of the Milwaukee pumping station, an abnormal amount of slip or other element of inefficiency may develop. A simple instrument, when once installed, it may be left with its photographic recording mechanism, and without other attention than the daily removal of the sensitized paper and rewinding, it will supply data from which may be com-

puted the amount of water flowing through the main under investigation with an accuracy of about 2 per cent.

In essence the pitometer of the water engineer is based on the old Pitot tube, originally devised about 1732 by a French engineer of this name. Here an L-shaped tube with a short horizontal arm was placed in a flowing liquid, this horizontal arm being arranged in the direction of the current and terminating in an orifice open toward the approaching flow. The vertical arm being filled with the liquid, the height of the column will depend upon the velocity of the current and will of course rise above the position it would assume were the liquid at rest. Now in the instrument employed for measuring the flow in mains under pressure a second and similar L-shaped tube is also placed in the flowing liquid but with the short arm turned in the direction of the retreating flow so that there will be a corresponding lowering of level equal to the rise in the first tube. Combining two tubes and supplying a means for reading the difference in level with the aid of a mathematical formula we can readily measure the velocity of the water in the pipe. Then, knowing the area of the cross-section of the pipe and multiplying by the velocity, we have the amount passing in a unit of time.

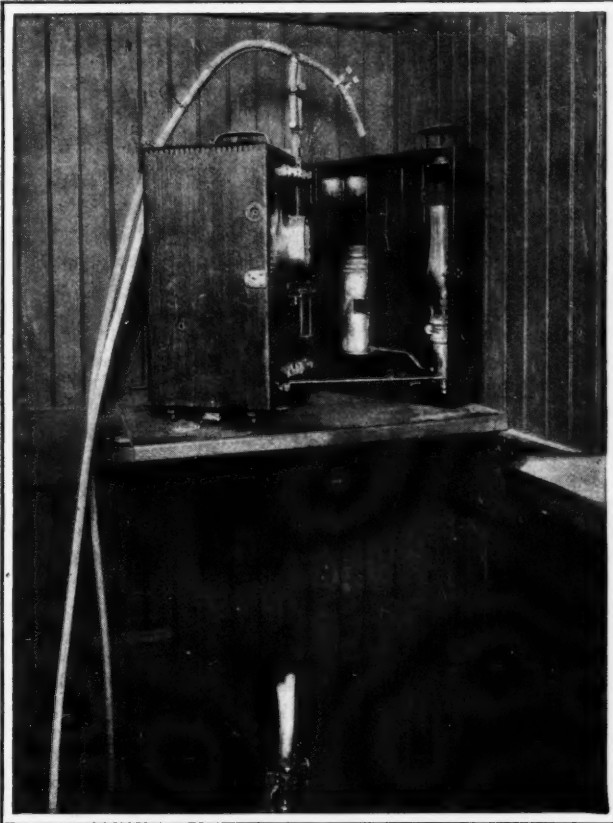
From the simple tubes of Pitot various hydraulic engineers through many years of experiment and research have evolved a practical instrument for current measurement which finds wide application in the investigation of the flow of water in closed pipes. The size and shape of tubes and orifices have been studied and perfected, recording mechanism has been developed, and the whole apparatus has been so arranged that it can be applied at any point on a main of any size with no greater trouble than would be involved in making a simple service connection. The two tubes, with the appropriate orifices, are mounted on a rod which can be inserted in a main through an ordinary 1-inch standard corporation cock. The rod containing the Pitot tubes by means of a coupling and gland is inserted through the outlet and is adjustable so that the orifices may stand at any height in the main. Rubber tubes connect the upper ends of the Pitot

tubes with a long glass manometer or U-tube containing a colored liquid. If the water in the main is flowing there will be of course a difference of pressure in the two Pitot tubes which will be indicated by the red liquid in the U-tube.

To obtain a series of readings over a considerable interval of time the pitometer is employed with a photographic recording apparatus where light from an illuminated slit shines through the U-tube upon a revolving drum of sensitized paper, the fluctuation of level of the red liquid being duly recorded. Such an instrument can be mounted wherever a pipe is uncovered, but usually it is installed in a small temporary house. These recording pitometers may be placed on the mains entering a city or leaving a pumping station and the entire supply determined, or they may be used for a single district or line of mains where the supply can be isolated if desired by valves or otherwise, and at the same time the amount

of water leaving the district or mains under observation may be measured by a second set of pitometers. Thus in 1911 the Division of Water Measurement and Waste of the New York City Department of Water Supply making a series of pitometer measurements of the flexible joint pipes crossing the East River to Blackwell's and Ward's islands found in the case of the former a daily leakage of 4,000,000 gallons and for the Ward's Island pipe a loss of 1,700,000 gallons daily. Both sets of mains were straightway repaired and this extraordinary leakage stopped.

Where the mains are old and maintenance has not been good it is necessary to isolate a single section and study it in detail. If the consumption between 11 P. M. and 5 A. M. in a district does not show a marked decrease over that of daytime, when use should be maximum, then it is obvious that the mains are leaking or that there is a large amount of leaky fixtures. This is detected by gradually



HOW THE FLOW OF WATER IS MEASURED,—RECORDING PITOMETER MOUNTED IN TEMPORARY HOUSE ON ONE OF THE LARGE MAINS SUPPLYING NEW YORK CITY

narrowing the area under examination and studying the consumption by meter readings, where possible, or by examination of plumbing and other conditions.

Where separate house tests are required an instrument known as the aquaphone is employed. This is a form of sensitive telephone receiver with a long steel rod which can be brought into contact with a service pipe or main either directly or through the curb cock whose stem comes to the surface of the street or sidewalk. Any sound of the flow of water in a main under pressure such as is caused by the escape of water through a leak or flowing through a service pipe or partially opened valve will be heard at the receiver. Now in testing a service connection it is usual to see that all cocks, faucets, valves, etc., in a building are closed and if the plumbing is in good condition there must be leakage along the service pipe. This instrument is usually employed by the inspectors at night.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE COUNTY PROBLEM

BY H. S. GILBERTSON

THE misdeeds of aldermen and legislators have a way of bursting forth out of a picturesque, heroic setting. They break into the headlines; the Grand Jury takes notice; public sentiment drives along the prosecution and there follows a general cleaning up, and perhaps some real constructive reform. Even under normal conditions, the possibility of attracting public attention is likely to be a useful preventive.

But what of a government which does not make such an appeal to the imagination and the dramatic sense? The county falls in this category. It has no big franchises to give away and no Senators to raise a "jack-pot." It runs along in its dull, prosy routine, filing records of real-estate transfers and court proceedings, making surveys, executing court processes, and keeping prisoners. Barring, here and there, the activity of a vigorous district attorney, there are few visible and physical evidences that the county is at work at all—except in the tax-collecting season.

But for all that the county is not the center of the problem of modern civilization, it is beginning to be a field of interesting discovery. Particularly is it being brought into sharp and unfavorable comparison, in many instances, with the city governments within its own confines, and especially is this true where commission government has gained headway. The denizens of these cities have witnessed the passing away of the city council, with its petty ward bickerings and its noisy inertia, and of a hopelessly ineffective system of administration; they have seen the foundations laid for efficiency and economy and secret councils abandoned for the policy of the "open road."

THE CONTAGION OF POLITICAL SIMPLICITY

The inference is natural: If commission government could encompass these changes for cities, clearly there is a chance for similar revamping of the county system. And so it happens that in half a dozen widely separated States where the new simplified city government has been in operation for a few

years its first by-product is now a demand for the reconstruction of the wider political unit. In Iowa, the County Clerks' Association has broken into the situation by going on record in favor of a method of selection which would relieve them of their elective independence and place them under the authority of the district judges. New Jersey has caught the idea of simplicity, and has enacted an optional law which would permit the abolishment of the big, cumbersome board of supervisors and substitute a small commission vested with broad powers of control.

But more notable than any of these, and entirely original in its conception, is the constitutional amendment in California, which was adopted in October, 1911, and which is now being brought into use in the counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino and seriously discussed in several others. This is the measure by which home-rule in matters of local self-government was extended to counties, in somewhat the same form in which it had been enjoyed by the cities for a period of over thirty years. Its primary object is to bring within reach of the people of the counties the advantages of the short ballot and the consequent fixing of responsibility which it entails without imposing upon diverse communities any hard and fast form of organization.

Proceeding from a still different point of view, the group of Oregon Progressives, of which Mr. W. S. U'Ren is the leader, have worked out a most interesting suggestion for county reform. This is part of a radical reconstruction of State government toward which the Initiative and Referendum movement in Oregon had been tending. But the details of the Oregon county plan come in for discussion at the end of this article.

WHAT WAS LEARNED ABOUT NEW YORK COUNTIES

And not only has the county been coming to the fore as the result of the constructive measures taken in cities, but in a number of localities, on its own account, it has achieved an unenviable reputation for eating into the finances of the tax-payers without showing

commensurate benefits. Some five years ago several counties in New York began to contribute to the high cost of living by sending the tax rate leaping and bounding from thirteen dollars per thousand valuation to amounts varying from twenty to thirty dollars. The State Comptroller sent his examiners successively into five or six counties where they disclosed administrative conditions which were astonishing, even in comparison with the revelations which have been made public in affairs of great cities,—so very astonishing in fact that the examinations came to a sudden stop.

Literally, the Comptroller found a wide-open treasury, which could be picked at the instance of half a dozen elective officers, with no one raising a dissenting voice. In one county, by a series of resolutions spread upon the minutes, and directly contrary to law, the board of supervisors had actually abdicated its principal function as auditor of county bills to an appointee who served without bonds and was subjected to no check whatever beyond a perfunctory annual examination. Vouchers for public expenditures were sometimes burned, sometimes stuffed away in barrels and other receptacles without reference to order or sequence. Officers like the county clerk and the county treasurer for years had been pocketing fees which the statutes plainly stated were the property of the State, not because they were dishonest but because their predecessors had done so and that was the only law they had to be guided by, and because there was no one by to tell them any different way.

Incidents like these have their local causes and their local significance. But when they come from a hundred isolated localities throughout the country they picture the chief influence which has molded county government, and influence no better called than by the name of neglect. Neglect on the part of the public and of publicists; neglect on the part of everybody but professional politicians, who have given the subject, in their own peculiar way, the most continuous and solicitous care.

A MEDIEVAL INSTITUTION

The county, even now, is essentially a medieval institution, with modifications at special points to meet the pressure of modern life, and rarely has the slightest regard been given to the incongruities and absurdities of some of the combinations in making the adjustments. For how else could anything

short of a species of medieval-mindedness persuade us to take seriously such an officer as the sheriff? Modern political organization has reduced this erstwhile powerful officer to the dimensions of a court messenger. Once he was the personal representative of the King in the county and the "Keeper of King's Peace." Now, especially in populous centers, he has been displaced by well-equipped municipal police forces and State militia; and in rural sections he is a joke. But while the office itself has atrophied, its outward dignity is hardly less prepossessing than formerly. If in any of the forty-seven States in which he is now an elective officer, a proposition were made to reduce him to his proper subordination to the judicial establishment, a storm of protest would arise from ten thousand outraged democrats. So highly is the sheriff regarded in some of the larger cities that he is permitted to extract an income estimated at \$50,000 per year, part of which, of course, is added to the "costs" of litigants for extra quick service of processes and is hidden away in lawyers' fees.

And the coroner! Surely there is a vast amount of humor in our solemn march to the polls to select the gatherer-in of dead men's bones. Why has not some one suggested that this officer be made an attaché of the local health department?

This backwardness and conservatism in dealing with county officers has been shown, in less ludicrous ways, by comparison with some of the typical developments in the cities. To illustrate: the idea of the merit system of civil service which was provided for the cities of New York State in 1883 was not extended to counties until 1900. Massachusetts, which has had a mandatory State-wide civil service law for cities for many years, has not yet touched the problem in its own civil divisions; this, notwithstanding that precisely similar reasons for this sort of protection are present. However, it may be scored on the side of progress that Cook County, Illinois, is now about to install a most complete and up-to-date system, while in New Jersey, the three counties of Essex, Mercer, and Hudson, containing, respectively, the cities of Newark, Trenton, and Jersey City, have recently adopted the State civil service law by popular referendum.

Likewise, the principle of non-partisan elections for local officers, now in vogue in hundreds of cities and recognized in these units as a practicably incontestable proposition, has made little or no headway in counties, although the reasons for applying

the principle here are doubtly cogent. The obscurity of county officers, the uninteresting character of their work, and the consequent lack of publicity which surrounds their activity make for dark passages and by-ways of politics which directly favor any sort of bad political and business practice of which irresponsible individual officers or county rings are capable. And, incidentally, these same "rings" are important component parts of State machines.

THE LONG COUNTY BALLOT

From the standpoint of efficient citizenship, the really serious side of county politics is the effect which it has upon the unwieldiness and confusion of the ballot. It usually happens that the county officers are chosen at the same time as the State, judicial, and sometimes even city ticket. As Mr. Roosevelt said in his Columbus speech:

You cannot get good service from a public servant if you cannot see him, and there is no more effective way of hiding him than by mixing him up with a multitude of others so that they are none of them important enough to catch the eye of the average work-a-day citizen.

If the district attorney were not mixed up with twenty other county officers of decidedly less importance, his office would undoubtedly be stronger for standing in the concentrated rays of public opinion. If the supervisors could stand out from the county surveyor, the coroner, and the county clerk, the citizens would not have to distribute their attention over a long line of meaningless names. Aldermanic candidates in Chicago are no longer mixed up with a multitude of unknown and unimportant county candidates, and no doubt this fact has much to do with the higher tone of Chicago's governing body in recent years. The Los Angeles ballot in the November election in 1910 contained a list of forty-five sets of candidates, more than half of whom were for county offices. This situation, by the way, is being dealt with by the present county charter framers, who plan to put through drastic reduction in the number of elective officers.

FAULTY ORGANIZATION

But in the last analysis, the county problem arises from its bad ground plan of organization. Some time ago the consolidated laws of New York State were searched to find out the legal relations of county officers to one another and to the State government.

Without attempting to influence the result, but simply drawing his lines through the most convenient open space, a draftsman got the picture of unutterable confusion which appears on the opposite page. A perfect switchboard for tangled lines! And what is the meaning of it all? Simply that there is no positively real administrative headship and subordination in the county organization.

The statutes contemplate that the board of supervisors shall be responsible for the county's financial management. But this board is a large body, consisting of one member from each town and each ward of a city within the county; and, like county boards of supervisors in other States, it convenes only at certain stated intervals. Its members have no special qualifications for administrative work. There is no continuous supervision of the county business.

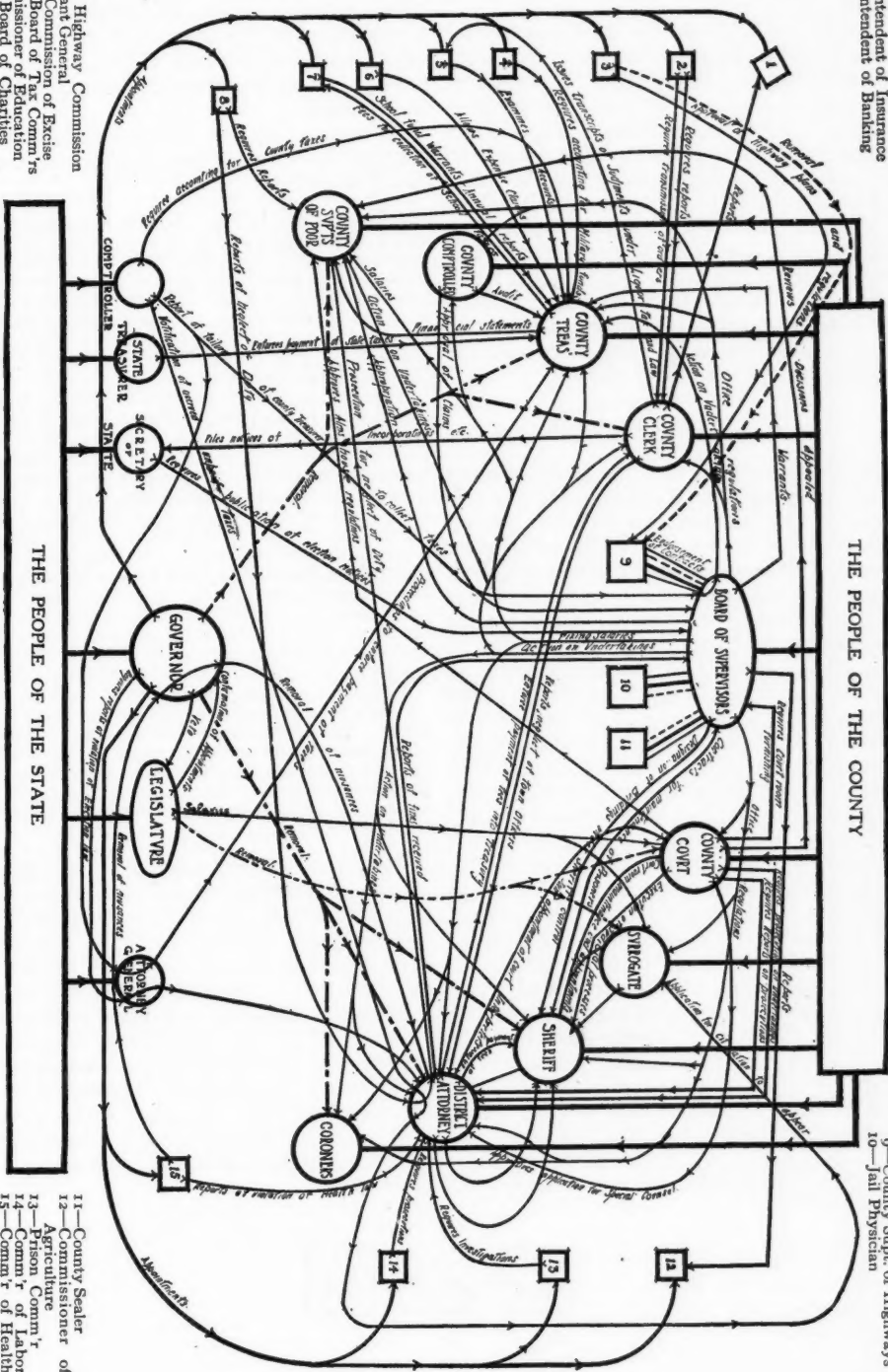
The other administrative officers of the county, like the treasurer and the superintendents of the poor, are independent of their direct control because of their separate election and are removable not by their putative superiors themselves, but by the distant governor, who may or may not act when his attention is called to local conditions. In cases of actual malfeasance the supervisors may recover on the treasurer's bond, or the Attorney-General may take such action at the instance of the Comptroller. But this is not that constant and instant control which is one of the first essentials of practical administration.

To demonstrate that this absence of administrative control is open to more than academic objection, let me cite the attitude of the treasurer of Cook County, Illinois, an official who handles funds to the amount of \$50,000,000 a year. His is a fee office, and according to the constitution of Illinois is under the supervision, as to the number of his assistants, of the district judges. During the past year, after several of the other county officials had submitted to the examination of their accounts and their office systems, the Bureau of Public Efficiency undertook, at the request of the judges, to make an examination of the treasurer's office for the purpose of giving the judges data upon which to authorize an increase in the number of clerks. But the treasurer refused to open his office under circumstances which would permit of effective examination. The judges, his legal superiors, had no power to force his hand. He was responsible, as he himself declared, only to his bondsmen, and to them only does he render any report for the annual

1—Superintendent of Insurance
2—Superintendent of Banking

9—County Supt. of Highways
10—Jail Physician

10—Jail Physician



3—State Highway Commission
4—Adjutant General
5—State Commission of Excise
6—State Board of Tax Comm'rs
7—State Board of Education
8—State Board of Charities

A NEW YORK COUNTY—ALL OFFICERS ELECTED INDEPENDENTLY OF ONE ANOTHER AND CO-ORDINATED THEORETICALLY BY ELABORATE LAWS, HEADLESS, IRRESPONSIBLE, INEFFICIENT, OBSCURE

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE

11—County Sealer
12—Commissioner of Agriculture
13—Prison Comm'rs
14—State Board of Health
15—Comm'r of Health

flow of \$50,000,000. The people elect him. But they do not control him. They have not even the boon of seeing what goes on in his office.

The position of the county treasurer just cited is an excellent illustration of the theory generally underlying county organization. It is a "government of laws," an intricate tangle of checks and balances with positively no human force to drive it. Like a big touring car, with the engine going and the clutch on but no driver in the front seat, it follows a devious path which leads to destruction. No wonder that county government, like the old-fashioned city organizations, inevitably goes outside officialdom and finds a driver in the person of a county boss, or an irresponsible, unofficial form of commission government—the county "ring."

THE OREGON PROPOSAL

In sharp contrast with the typical county ground plan suggested above is the one prepared by the Oregon Progressives. Herein is recognized a principle which most other practical reformers appear to have overlooked. And this is the fact that the county is neither a simple municipal corporation nor a mere civil division of the State, but partakes of the attributes of both. Remembering that the administration of law is a function of the State, the Oregon leaders have consistently planned to keep the judicial machinery distinct from that of functions which are properly the subject of local control. Thus, although the judges, in deference to local sentiment, would remain elective, the district attorney and the sheriff, who constitute the principal agencies in the administration of justice, would be appointees of the governor. All else in the county is regarded as the proper subject of "business" treatment. In the latter department, the principles underlying the commission plan have been brought into play so that the governing board of the county would be a small and "conspicuously responsible" body vested with the corporate powers and duties of the county. But, Oregon-like, the Oregon plan goes just a step further than the commission plan, for, where the latter requires the members of the govern-

ing board individually to supervise the somewhat artificially divided departments of administration, the former arranges for an expert county manager, who would act under the direction of the county directors. This officer would appoint all the local subordinates, such as the treasurer, county clerk, and so forth.

As evidence of the practical basis of this suggestion, witness this statement from Mr. U'Ren:

It is commonly believed that the average farmer and business man, and even the average private corporation, gets as much value in business for from forty to sixty cents as our State and local governments get for \$1. It is not unusual to hear a man of experience say, in speaking of the county, "I could take half the money and get better results if I could run it on business principles like I do my own affairs."

There is experience to justify this opinion. In the period from January to July, 1902, when the business that is now done by the county clerk's office in Multnomah County was done in three departments by an *elected* recorder of conveyances, an *elected* clerk of the circuit court, and an *elected* county clerk, the receipts were \$13,968.50; expenses, \$23,928.97. It cost \$1.71 to do a dollar's worth of clerical work and get the money. In the period from January to June, 1908, with the three offices consolidated in one, the receipts were \$31,355; the expenses were \$20,200.51. It cost 64 cents for the county to do the work and get in one dollar under Mr. Field's management of the business of the three departments consolidated in one.

Multnomah County is getting more work for 38 cents than it used to get under the old system for \$1. The direct nomination law, by elimination of the party bosses and of the machines, is in some degree responsible for the saving, but we believe it is in equal degree due to the concentration of executive responsibility and power in the hands of one man.

And so we shall possibly see in Oregon, replacing the antiquated incoherent anachronism which has passed for county government, a system which at least in the designing is thought modern and scientific,—the direct antithesis of what every reader of these lines has known. Based as it is upon a thorough analysis of all the constituent factors in county organization, it is an embodiment of the generally accepted constructive idea in recent political thought; unity of organization, administration by experts, and simplicity of citizenship through the short ballot.



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

ELECTRICITY AS A FACTOR OF LATTER-DAY CIVILIZATION

IN an address before the Society of Electrical Engineers of Berlin, Mr. G. Siegel has summarized very succinctly and strikingly the modifications of civilization wrought by electricity within decades few enough to be spanned by the life of a single individual.

We quote from an abridged report of the address in a recent number of the *Revue Scientifique*:

A retrospective view shows that the first important application of electricity was in the field of communication. It is the telegraph and the telephone which enabled us solve the principal problem of communication, the conquest of space and time, in a manner so perfect that the very imagination could scarce surpass it.

The security and rapidity of the transmission of news has attained a development hitherto unknown and hardly dreamed of, and since all civilization rests upon the intercourse of individuals, and this intercourse depends on an exchange as rapid as possible of ideas and experience, we instantly recognize here the civilizing influence of electricity.

We need only recall the miraculous saving by wireless telegraphy of ships in distress, the sure and swift assistance made possible by electricity in cases of catastrophe, the prompt and efficacious advisements and measures of relief in epidemics, to comprehend how electricity furthers the most simple and elementary of all human instincts, that of the preservation of life and health.

Far from confining itself to this defensive rôle, it gives the most active aid to the development of commerce . . . not only by the prompt and exact transmission of news but also by such means as electric lighting, lading devices, turntables, etc. . . .

It is electricity that announces the arrival of trains and facilitates their departure, it regulates signals, governs needles, assigns their paths to trains and arrests them in case of danger. The fine network of wires it demands has become a nervous system, as it were. But necessary as a nervous system is to every living creature, the latter would be inert and impotent without heart and muscles, and electricity assumes these rôles also, first, in the service of tramways. More than any other means of communication these combine safety, rapidity, frequency and cheapness. They permit the centralization of the production of energy, and consequently the maximum of economy, adaptation to the traffic, elimination of smoke, soot, and dirt; acceleration in speed with the consequent possibility of separating homes from factories and offices, assuring on the one hand economy, and on the other convenience, comfort and health. . . . The same advantages are true

in general of longer electric roads, and we see that electricity, more than any previously available resource can serve our needs with the least expenditure of force, energy, and material. . . .

Electricity found agriculture in a precarious state. On the great estates the scarcity of labor had become a permanent affliction. The farmers, lacking a proper motive power, lacked simple and cheap machines capable of accomplishing the intensive culture which only is certainly remunerative. Electricity has remedied all this; it has given agriculture not only a cheap and safe illuminant, but a working motive power, more certain and cheaper than man or beast. . . . The electric motor, docile and sure, attached to the machine, takes upon itself all the mechanical labor, without exacting, like the beast, the least food in the intervals of service.

And the man has only to direct and supervise the work, being thus able to expend his energy in more useful forms of activity.

The lecturer proceeds to give some specific examples, such as electric sheep-shearers, which not only save time by working six times as fast, but annoy the animal less; and milking machines, which have the further advantages of economy and hygienic cleanliness.

THE PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY

But it is in the domain of industry that electricity is most triumphant, because of the concentrated production of the motive power, its simple and easy transmissions and the distribution of the energy to the smallest units.

The impetuosity of the wind finds itself subjected to regulated service; the solar heat accumulated there thousands of years in the coal is transformed into brilliant light, useful heat and creative energy; the raging cataracts must convert their violence into useful labor. . . . By creating a strong and flourishing industry electricity supports thousands of people, facilitates the construction of machines, and so transforms these that they are to those of other days as mighty giants to puny dwarfs.

In brief, electricity may be said to facilitate marvelously the struggle of man with matter. And this is true of the small industries as well as those larger ones such as iron-rolling, weaving, agriculture, and so forth.

The specializing tendency which characterizes modern industry, and the consequent manufacture on a large scale, are facilitated by electricity, while the reduction of expense, of service, the elimination of manual labor and the amelioration of social and hygienic conditions determines an advance such as was never before made in so brief a period in any department of human activity.

The artisan and the small industrial worker, thanks to the electric motor, can benefit in their turn by technical progress. The old-time tailor, working for the great merchants with needle and scissors could with difficulty complete eight suits in a week. But the dressmaker of to-day has at her command under electric power, a sewing machine and pressing irons, enabling her to earn many times as much money with less expense of physical labor and more certainty, while breathing an atmosphere infinitely more salubrious.

Like facts are true of many other trades, such as the baker, the butcher, the carpenter, the cabinet-maker, etc. In brief there exists no occupation whatever where the electric motor cannot be substituted for manual labor, both augmenting the yield and ameliorating sanitary and social conditions, besides improving the wage of the artisan, and thus also the conditions of his existence.

But industry and commerce are so closely interrelated and interdependent that improving the former must improve the latter.

All the progress in industry, the regularity and rapidity of news-transmission, the acceleration and simplification of transportation of men and merchandise, are of equal importance for commerce.

Thus electricity has revolutionized all the branches of commerce by simplifying their service.

A CIVILIZING AGENT

Turning to the field of science we find results of equal importance if less obviously dazzling.

Electricity not only constitutes a very important branch of scientific research itself, but it stimulates its elder sisters and aids them to win new triumphs; it enlarges the domains of chemistry and physics, which it often provides with new means of observation and more powerful weapons. . . . I will cite only the discovery of the Hertzian waves, which in their turn have led to the advancement of wireless telegraphy, electro-chemistry, the determination of high speeds, and of elevated temperatures.

In like fashion it enriches mathematics with new problems, and poses fresh tasks for jurisprudence, the creation of new judiciary conditions.

The enormous gains in medicine due to electricity, both by the application of the X-rays and by various treatments are too well-known to linger over, but the aspects of its social service may be briefly considered.

The telephone has become almost indispensable to our social life and the operation of a modern theater would be impossible without electricity. If we enter the theater with a sense of perfect security it is because we know the qualities of

electric light, which eliminates nearly all danger. We understand too the powerful assistance given by electricity to the complicated technical operations involved in stage-setting and lighting; and to electricity we owe a new form of theatric spectacle, of constantly increasing importance, the cinematograph.

While the lecturer admits that it has not as yet served as a source of inspiration in fine arts, a circumstance largely due of course to its impalpable nature, while the arts are chiefly concerned with form and color, he believes that when the civilizing importance of electricity is fully realized, electricity will find an artist worthy of its glory.

While its domestic applications are still rather limited this field is constantly widening, and such uses are by no means unnecessary modern refinements or manifestations of exaggerated luxury. On the contrary such uses are in fact, significant of an economy of time, strength, and energy, so conducive to our welfare as to enable us to perform our essential labors more easily and confront the struggle for existence with larger chances of success. Here again the lecturer finds electricity a civilizing agent, since those persons who accomplish their given tasks more quickly and efficiently are more useful members of society than those who waste time and strength on trifles.

Finally, he presents another point of view in the following words:

As long as wind and water were used only in exceptional cases, and while even coal was imperfectly exploited, we were, like the primitive peoples, satisfied with the gifts yielded voluntarily by the sun and without any special effort.

To-day, electricity is more and more subjecting to our service the forces of nature—the wind and the waves; coal and water; gases and oils; the treasures at our disposal find a better and more rational utilization, which creates a surplus of energy, that is, of national wealth. But the more the applications of electricity are generalized, the more will open fires disappear from the household, the studio, and the factory. Fires will continue to flame only in great generating stations.

It is certain that this tendency will bring us closer to the model we find in nature, which needs no flame for the production of light, heat, or power; the rays of the sun are the one inexhaustible force. In examining more closely physical phenomena, we see that a rational and perfect utilization of time, matter, and power is the fundamental law and ultimate secret of nature, and that if the final goal of civilization consists in imitating as nearly as possible the mechanism of nature, electricity has done more in a few years to attain this goal than all the anterior centuries.

Wherever electricity has been set in operation we achieve an increase of security and of yield, with a less expenditure of matter, a replacement of muscular force by mechanical motor force—in other words an increasing spiritualization of labor.

NORTH AMERICAN CULTURE IN LATIN AMERICA

THE extension of the exchange of professors between certain universities of our land and those of foreign countries, to the countries of Latin America, has aroused a lively interest among the cultured classes in Spain, for this movement seems to indicate an attempt to substitute North American for Spanish ideas and ideals in the countries of Central and South America. It is, indeed, quite natural that intelligent Spaniards should see here a very grave danger for the perpetuation of Spanish intellectual influence in these countries, and should regard with apprehension a movement threatening to undermine this influence to the advantage of the great Anglo-Saxon republic.

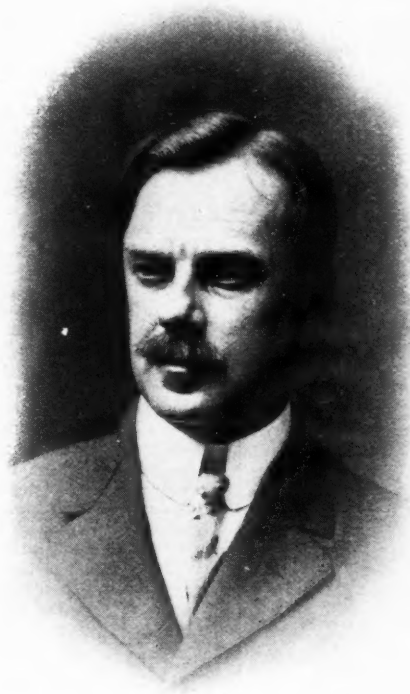
This theme is ably handled in *España Moderna* (Madrid) by Prof. Vicente Gay of the University of Valladolid. He finds that the difference of language does not constitute an important obstacle to the introduction of North American ideas into Latin America. Of this he says:

The linguistic frontier, if we consider the cultured classes, forms but a feeble barrier, for no one can fairly lay claim to culture who does not know French, English, German and Italian. Those who undertake to perform the task of introducing and diffusing culture easily traverse the obstacle interposed by difference of language. We must not therefore cherish any illusions as to the protection afforded to the influence of Latin Europe by language alone; the United States can exert its influence in the Latin American countries in spite of this. The leaders of thought in those countries will transmit to the less educated whatever elements of culture may be brought in by the representatives of the United States.

The possibility, or rather the probability, that Anglo-Saxon America can thus acquire an ever-increasing influence in Latin America has stimulated a movement in Spain tending to tighten the bonds of intellectual unity between that land and the Spanish-speaking peoples of the New World. Here also an interchange of professors has been initiated.

As to this effort Professor Gay cites the following words of Professor Altamira, to whom the success of the scheme was largely due:

This is but a beginning and a symptom. If the work is carried on, it will have some significance; if, however, it is abandoned, the fruits will be lost. If all the forces that can collaborate in this work, the State, the professors, the youth of Spain, the press, etc., pursue the task enthusiastically, with purity of aim, with a firm will, Spain can fulfil in America the duty imposed upon her by her history, her blood and her inherited culture. Otherwise, the present occasion having been neglected, we may say good-bye to America. Above all, let us not disguise our apathy and our coldness under the mask of rhetorical addresses at official banquets, for they are both useless and worthless.



DR. E. G. DEXTER

(Commissioner of Education, and Chancellor of the University of Porto Rico, an institution well fitted to be a meeting-ground for Northern and Southern culture)

The most powerful instrument at the command of Spain for the maintenance of her intellectual influence is Spanish literature. That this may secure an ever wider diffusion in Latin America, Professor Gay urges, in the following words, the employment of the modern methods of diffusion:

We must keep the general public fully informed by means of well-arranged catalogues, covering both works of native Spanish production and also translations into pure Castilian Spanish. These catalogues should be distributed gratuitously and

should be made as attractive as possible, following the example set by the German publishers, past masters in this art. They should offer clear and exact information to those for whom Spanish is the mother tongue.

The aid of the state should not be claimed in the effort to uphold Spain's influence, for we have in Latin America at the present time a sphere of activity especially appropriate for the exercise of private and individual initiative, and it is of the highest importance that Spaniards should do all in their

power to fulfil the mission of maintaining and strengthening the hold that Spanish culture already has on Spanish America. The recent foundation of the *Liga Cervantina* is an event that encourages high hopes and promises much for the future. With the name of Cervantes inscribed on its banner, this association is prepared to carry out a program for the diffusion of Spanish-American culture by presenting to Spaniards and South Americans in turn the best and most characteristic aspects of each branch of the Spanish race.

PRESERVING FRANCE'S BEAUTIFUL CHURCHES

AS a result of the anti-clerical legislation in France, the parish churches of that country have been to a large extent abandoned, and as the funds allotted for their support while the concordat was in force are no longer available, there is grave danger that many of them will fall to decay from lack of the necessary repairs. This state of things is a cause of distress not for French Catholics alone, but for lovers of architectural beauty all over the world. In an eloquent address delivered before the *Société d'Économie Sociale* and reported in the *Réforme Sociale*, M. Maurice Barrés, of the French Academy, voices the sentiments of those who are trying to induce effective action on the part of the

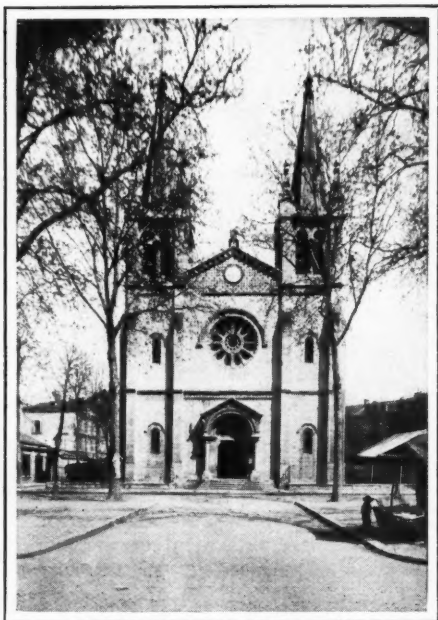
government for the preservation of these churches. The actual conditions are thus presented by M. Barrés:

The communes may indeed aid in preserving the churches, but they are in no wise obliged so to do. There are no longer any appropriations for this purpose in the budget of the State. In consequence, no one is legally bound to aid in the maintenance of these edifices. It will be objected that there are the Catholics, the faithful who love their churches. . . . This is undoubtedly true, but the law does not accord them the right to give this aid. The municipalities which now own the churches may refuse the money of the faithful, and they do not fail to make use of this privilege. So that, legally, the churches are altogether without protection, and thus we see these monuments, the noblest, most venerable and precious of our country, placed in danger of ruin and decay.

This situation has not failed to excite public opinion. A noble petition has been prepared, and has been signed by nearly every member of the Institute, by the members of all the provincial Academies, by those of all the archaeological societies, by all the artists, from the most eminent masters down to the *rapins* of Montmartre. We have seen learned men who are atheists give their signatures without hesitation, and also members of the Academy of Sciences who are certainly free from any belief in supernatural agencies in the universe.

The French Government has already taken favorable action in certain isolated cases, but such half-measures are necessarily quite insufficient, for special legislation in each separate case, where thousands of cases are involved, would mean an altogether unwarrantable delay. The following eloquent words of M. Barrés are well calculated to stimulate more effective measures on the part of the State:

Our French churches constitute an epitome of the architectural history of France. What has secular architecture bequeathed to us that can be compared with this unbroken chain of forms, covering a period of ten centuries? What can be found comparable to this splendid evolution of church architecture, assuming various forms according to the different epochs and to the different regions, and even in the different parishes of the same



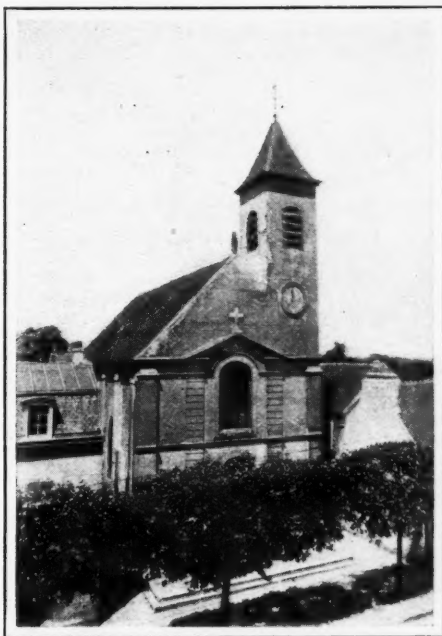
THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS AT VICHY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ALLIER, CENTRAL FRANCE

region. In this long series of Roman churches, Gothic churches, churches of the French Renaissance, of the Baroque period, no two can be found in our France that are exactly alike. It is not possible that our age, that the present generation, will permit this destruction of French architecture. We must, irrespective of party differences, unanimously demand a statutory provision for the preservation of our churches.

It is not therefore simply as religious edifices that these abandoned churches deserve protection, but as historic monuments; and this offers an opportunity for favorable official action without offending the tender sensibilities of the radicals, for there already exists a law giving to the State the right to take the necessary steps for the preservation of national monuments possessing historic interest or significance. As, however, the expense of caring for the numerous church edifices would necessarily be very heavy, the speaker recognized that this task must be undertaken with the collaboration of the municipalities and with that of individuals interested in the cause. In conclusion, M. Barrés said, emphasizing the practicability and necessity of united action:

A few days since, I went to Caen, which is, as you know, one of the most interesting of our French cities, because of its historic monuments, and there I saw, on the same platform, the Bishop of Bayeux and M. Perrotte, the radical mayor of the city, as well as the progressive deputies Engerand and Flandin, and all were giving their heartiest approval to this campaign for the preservation of our churches. This may be taken as an example of the combination that can be organized for the purpose.

Even the Protestants have manifested their earnest sympathy for this cause. Thus we have the means of organizing a vast union of all right-



CHURCH AT LE BOURGET, NEAR PARIS, MADE FAMOUS
BY DETAILLE'S PAINTING OF ITS TAKING
BY THE GERMANS

(The building is falling to ruins and it is proposed to raise money to repair it)

thinking and right-feeling people, of all true patriots, to insure the preservation of the most precious treasures of our village communities, of those ancient monuments which represent much more than a merely poetic emotion, for they testify to a powerful upward movement of civilization, and without them everyone well knows that no nation can endure.

A BIG ALL-INCLUSIVE LABOR TRUST—THE AIM OF THE I. W. W.

IN the June issue of the REVIEW we gave, under the caption "Industrial Unionism and its Ideals," an account of the aims of the Industrial Workers of the World as set forth in an article by Dr. William E. Bohn, a university man identified, in their early days, with the "I. W. W.'s," as these labor-unionists are commonly called. Among other things Dr. Bohn said:

Vincent St. John, secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, wrote me in February, while the Lawrence strike was on, that this organization had enrolled some 15,000 members.

From an article by Miss Agnes C. Laut in the *Technical World*, it would appear either

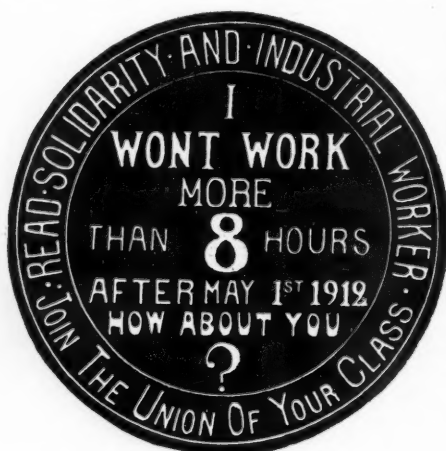
that these figures are subject to correction or that the I. W. W. have received enormous accessions to their numbers. Miss Laut visited the strikers on the Canadian Northern Railway, and, combining acumen with diplomacy, succeeded in gaining very frank, in some cases very startling, admissions from several of the men which show that the I. W. W. intend to stick at nothing in the accomplishment of their ends. Take, for instance, the following declaration made to Miss Laut in one of the strike camps in Vancouver, B. C.:

We are only six years old as an organization in this country. We are only six years old; and we are one hundred thousand strong on the Pacific

Coast, and five hundred thousand strong in Europe. We are the foundation layer of the industrial world, the shovel stiffs, the mill hands, the dock workers, the section men. How long do you think the world could go on if we stopped? It would paralyze every wheel of commerce. That is frankly what we aim to do—to refuse work till all industry is taken over by the laboring classes.

Another of the strikers said to Miss Laut:

You think we are beaten? We will go back to work and accumulate funds and strike again, and strike yet again till the public finds it cheaper for us to operate all industry than to tolerate the recurring deadlock. We are striking solely to overthrow the capital system. First, in England, it was the railways. Then it was the coal mines. Now it is the docks. . . . "I Won't Works" they call us. They are right. The Industrial Workers



WHY THEY ARE KNOWN AS "I WONT WORKS"

of the World are "I Won't Works" for capital. We work only for the laborer, and the laborer is worthy of his hire; and our hire is all that labor produces: not just half of it, with the other half going for profit. In overthrowing capital, we shall eliminate the profit system. No more shall be produced than can be used by the producer.

Miss Laut, who is herself a Canadian, suggested to one leader that she did not think that the secret propaganda of the I. W. W. would ever succeed in the factories of Eastern Canada because of the operatives being French Canadians and the Catholic Church opposing secret orders. This reply was made:

You don't, don't you? Then let me tell you there is not a railway yard nor factory from Montreal to Vancouver, from Lawrence in New England to San Diego, California, where we have not our secret agents organizing. . . . You put your finger on any point of the map; and I can tell you of our organizer there.

It is curious, Miss Laut remarks, how slow the public have been to realize that the I. W. W.'s are a new force in the labor world.

Arbitration, the ballot, compromise, profit sharing, contract—all are excoriated, despised, repudiated by the newest labor movement. "Discontent," "expropriation," "revolution," are the watchwords.

Mitchell and Gompers are regarded as "vultures, doing the bidding of the master class." Another manifesto says: "We do not want to build a job trust" (speaking of the old trades-unions): we aim at a *big all-inclusive labor trust*." Sabotage, mutiny, even treason, are advocated by the I. W. W. Says one manifesto:

Listen men, the day is once more at hand when treason is the supreme duty of every man and mutiny a soldier's highest obligation. . . . In case of dispute, remain at the post and turn out work in such shape as to be unfit for sale. The more skilled the workman is, the greater his knowledge of how to spoil work without being detected. . . . The general strike of all labor is nothing less than the Social Revolution at which we aim.

Being asked by Miss Laut whether he did not fear to overthrow a civilization that it has taken the world billions of years to build up, and whether it would not be better to remove the evils instead of smashing everything over a precipice, a leader replied: "Fear? What have we to fear? It's the middle class that have everything to fear. We have nothing to lose. Let the smash come!"

Referring to the fact that one of the I. W. W. street agitators, now doing time in New Westminster prison, had advocated *\$4 an hour for a three-hour day*, Miss Laut put to one of the leaders the following proposition:

I love work and thousands of people do. We don't want a three-hour day for our own affairs. Supposing that I wanted to work sixteen hours a day, as many people whom you call "capitalists" do work every day of their lives; supposing I want to earn \$64 a day to your \$12, why should your new system of utter freedom prevent me or anybody else?

The reply was: "For the good of the labor world—to prevent a capital system ever growing up again; and we forcibly would exile you from our new nation if you worked more than three hours a day; but you forget that in a society where there would be no rent, no interest, no dividends, no surplus products, you would have no motive to amass \$64 to my \$12." As Miss Laut observes, "The reconstructed society is to have no concep-



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THE RECENT "DEMONSTRATION STRIKE" OF THE I. W. W. AT LAWRENCE, MASS.

tion of the joy of work for its own sake." And she concludes her article with these words of warning:

But do not mistake the force of the movement! It is not a local labor fray. It is a world war that aims to make the French Revolution look like petty politics. Ask an I. W. W. man what the continual sporadic strikes of the last year mean;

the rail, coal and dock strikes in England; the construction and dock and smelter and mill strikes in the United States, and he tells you frankly, without mincing matters, that all the little strikes are to educate the workers for the Big General Strike; and the Big General Strike is to be the Revolution, bloodless if possible, bloodless if the armies of the world can first be won over; but if not—then, their manifesto says—and there is a terrible menace hidden behind that one word—"forcibly."

THE STEEL CORPORATION'S SELF- INVESTIGATION

THE United States Steel Corporation recently issued to its stockholders a circular entitled "Action of United States Steel Corporation upon Recommendations of Stockholders' Committee." There is nothing in this caption to attract the attention of the casual reader, and yet "thereby hangs a tale"—a tale unique in the commercial annals of this country, being no less than an account of the investigation by itself of the largest industrial corporation in the United States. The incidents which gave rise to this self-investigation are set forth in detail by Mr. Frank B.

Copley in the *American Magazine* for October, and the following summary of them will doubtless be of interest to the readers of the REVIEW:

The attention of Mr. Charles M. Cabot of Boston, a stockholder in the United States Steel Corporation, having been directed to "the shocking condition, sanitary and otherwise," of a certain group of laborers' homes in Pittsburgh, that gentleman felt that, as a stockholder in the corporation that employed these men, he was partly responsible for the undesirable conditions existing amongst them. He, therefore, arranged with Judge Elbert Henry Gary, executive head of the corporation,



THE STEEL CORPORATION'S INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

(Left to right: Charles M. Cabot, Charles A. Painter, Stuyvesant Fish, William H. Matthews, Charles L. Taylor, C. L. Close)

that an article "setting forth conditions that Mr. Cabot believed should be changed and advocating progressive policies in general," should be prepared by Mr. John A. Fitch, a well-known investigator, and that this article should be mailed at Mr. Cabot's expense to 15,000 holders of the corporation's preferred stock. The article was written, and in it Mr. Fitch set forth that "the factors that entered most deeply into the lives of the steel workers as he had found them were 'a daily and weekly schedule of hours, both shockingly long; a system of speeding that adds overstrain to overtime; and, crowning all, a system of repression that stifles initiative and destroys healthy citizenship.'"

Before mailing the article to the stockholders, Mr. Cabot desired that the public should read it, and it was printed, under the title "Old Age at Forty," in the *American Magazine* for March, 1911. It did not please Judge Gary, who apparently had thought that the only questions to be raised were "the seven-day week, the twelve-hour day, and perhaps the speeding of the men," and he withdrew his promise to let Mr. Cabot have access to the stockholders' list. Mr. Cabot appealed to the courts, and they decided in his favor. On April 17, 1911, he attended the annual

meeting of the corporation and succeeded in putting through a resolution calling upon the chairman, Judge Gary, to appoint a committee of investigation. The chairman appointed Mr. Cabot, Mr. Charles A. Painter, Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. William H. Matthews, Secretary, Mr. Charles L. Taylor, and Mr. C. L. Close; and this committee made a tour of the mills from April 3 to April 12 of this year. They found the following conditions:

That with the exception of two or three plants, the seven-day week had been relegated to the past, and they recommended the absolute enforcement of its inhibition. From the records of 175,715 men examined, they found that 25 per cent. were working twelve hours a day, that although the hardship of the twelve-hour day had been somewhat lessened by the introduction of special machinery, still the committee were of opinion that a twelve-hour day followed continuously for any length of time means a decreasing of the efficiency and a lessening of the vigor and virility of such men. The committee favored the retention of the bonus system and the system of payment by piece work, but, to avoid abuses therein, the committee recommended that means should be employed to check any official

who "in his anxiety for output becomes disregardful of possible injury to his men by overspeeding and excessive strain.

As to the repression of the men, the committee considered that it might be an open question as to "what measures the officers of the corporation should adopt for the suppression of organizations that in the past have at times proved irresponsible and incapable of safe control," but it believed that "the present methods are preferable to the old for all concerned" and that the corporation was justified in making "efficiency the one standard by which continuance of employment in its plants is determined."

The committee express the hope that "officials and wage-earners may be found more and more working together to bring forward the day when employer and employee shall enter into a common administration of industrial interests."

These are the findings embodied in the circular referred to at the beginning of this article; and the "action" in question is that

of the Finance Committee of the corporation, appointing a committee to "consider what, if any, arrangement with a view to reducing the twelve-hour day, in so far as it now exists among the employees of the subsidiary companies, is just and practicable."

The *American* writer quotes Judge Gary's declaration at the last annual meeting "that it needs no magazine article, nor any resolution from any stockholder, to spur us on in our endeavor to promote the welfare of the employees of the Corporation." At the same time the public interest aroused by the printing of the article exposing conditions calling for betterment cannot fail to strengthen the hands of the managers of the corporation in voluntarily hastening reforms which, with such organizations as the Industrial Workers of the World struggling to get a foothold in the steel industry, may possibly be forced upon them.

THE LITERATURE OF GREATER BRITAIN

"HAS England passed her literary zenith?"

On this question much might be said both for the affirmative and the negative. In the view of a writer in the *London Bookman*, it would not be surprising if the great creative English literature of the future came from the Colonies rather than from the mother country, which latter seems to manifest a tendency to rest, as it were, on her oars.

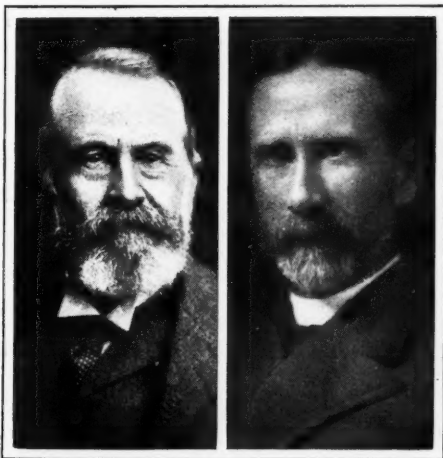
We [the English] are past our nonage. Born to

a glorious literary heritage, with a great literature ready made for us, we have less incentive to increase it than to write about and criticize it. Our morning is behind us; the bloom has been rubbed from our enthusiasms—in a word, we are grown up; and I sometimes fancy that, in our literary aspect, we have arrived at that mature, uninspired, mid-day stage when a man is not so naturally disposed to be restless and over-energetic as to settle to a comfortable after-lunch nap. With the Colonies it is all otherwise. They are still at the beginning . . . with everything to do, a great literature to make, the world before them.

Many will agree with the opinion thus expressed by Mr. A. St. John Adcock in a remarkably comprehensive survey of the literature of Australasia, Canada, South Africa, and India.

Australasia

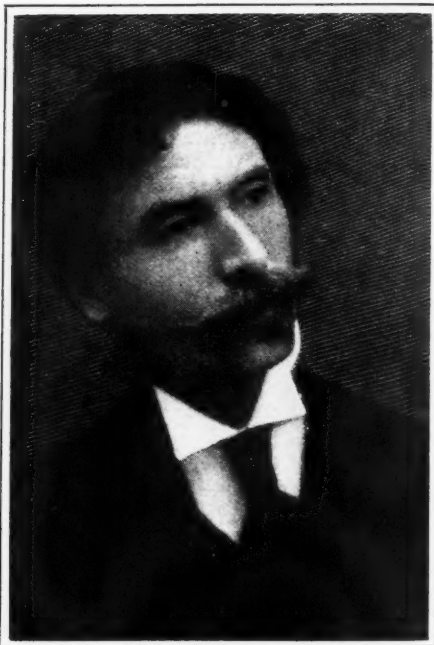
Nearly thirty years ago J. A. Froude, in his "Oceana," dismissed Australian literature with the single reference: "They have had one poet—Gordon—something too much of the Guy Livingstone type, an inferior Byron. . . . He, poor fellow, hungering after what Australia could not give him . . . had nothing to do but shoot himself, which he accordingly did." This, as Mr. Adcock points out, was to ignore Henry Kendall, Gordon's equal, and some earlier poets such as Harpur and M'Crae. It was to overlook also "one of the biggest things in Australian literature, Marcus Clarke's somber, power-



"Rolf Boldrewood"

"Ralph Connor"

TWO POPULAR BRITISH "COLONIAL" NOVELISTS



ERNEST THOMPSON-SETON, NATURE WRITER

fully realistic novel of old penal settlement days, 'For the Term of his Natural Life,' which was published in the 'seventies." Moreover, as early as 1820 no less a literary personage than Charles Lamb had reviewed in the *Examiner* the "First Fruits of Australian Poetry," by his friend, Barron Field; writing to the author that Coleridge and Wordsworth were "hugely taken with your Kangaroo." The two greatest novels of Australian life were written by Englishmen, Charles Reade ("Never Too Late to Mend") and Henry Kingsley ("Geoffrey Hamlyn").

But the recognized patriarch of Australian literature is Charles Harpur, an Australian born, who lived the life of a squatter, mitigated the loneliness and monotony of his labors by writing much verse, and published a volume in 1840, which was absorbed into a complete edition of his works that was issued in 1883, fifteen years after his death.

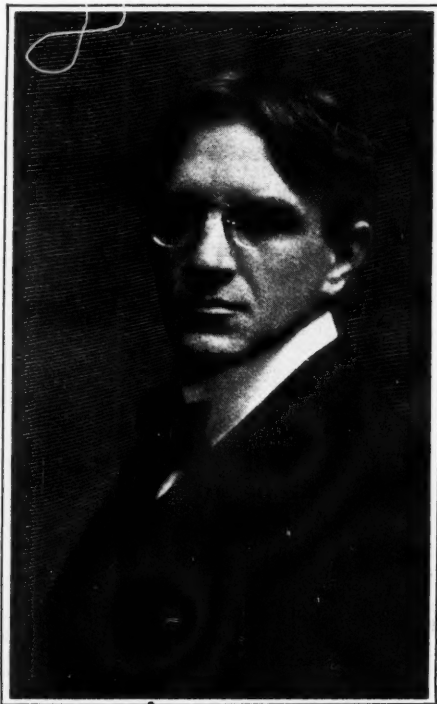
In the 'fifties came Gordon and Henry Kendall; and by now Australia has produced nearly five hundred poets, of whom Mr. Adcock names about a score. According to Mr. Adcock, Australia is the poet's Tom Tiddler's ground. He says:

More poets are living and publishing in Australia than in England, and their works have immeasurably larger sales there than any but the very chief of our present-day poets ever attain here. Victor Daley runs through three editions;

Henry Lawson puts out a volume of poems that sells sixteen thousand copies; Will Ogilvie sells fifteen thousand; A. B. Paterson sells ten, fifteen, and his book of ballads, "The Man from Snowy River," has gone into its fiftieth thousand. It is because I know there is nothing approaching that demand for poetry over here that I constantly advise our home poets to emigrate, and wonder why they do not.

He considers Bernard O'Dowd "as strongly national" as any of the Australian songsters, while the poems of John Bernard O'Hara (six volumes of which have had London editions) "are more austere classical and have a higher technical finish." Of the younger poets "none has reached a higher level of achievement or given greater promise than John Le Gay Brereton and Christopher Brennan." In the latter's "XXI. Poems: Toward the Source" and Mr. Le Brereton's "Sea and Sky" one has "some of the most delicate and essentially poetical work that has yet been written in Australia."

Of the host of Australian fiction writers named by Mr. Adcock it is possible to mention only a few here. First and foremost comes Rolf Boldrewood (Mr. Thomas Alexander Browne), whose "Robbery Under Arms," his "one immortal book," dwarfs the rest of the score of novels written by him.

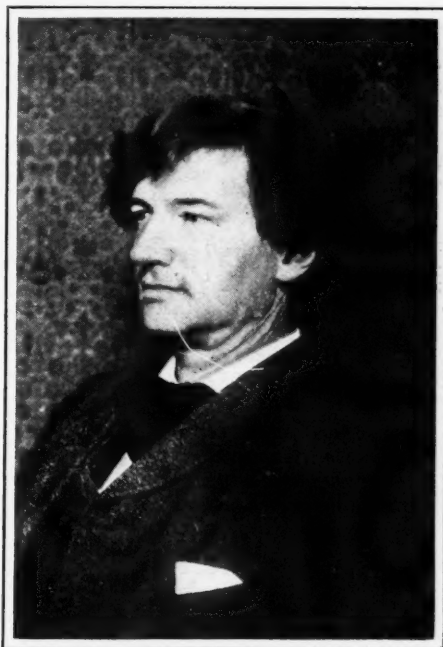


CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS, POET AND NOVELIST

Successively a pioneer squatter in Victoria (he was born in London in 1826 and went early to Australia), a police magistrate, and warden of goldfields, he is described as "the most modest of men, with an air of old-world courtesy." Mr. Adcock writes:

"Robbery Under Arms" was first published in Australia in 1880; an English edition appeared in 1889; and since then it has gone through more editions than I have stopped to count. It yielded its author, as he confessed to an interviewer on his eighty-third birthday, £1780 (\$8900) in its first year, and never less than £150 (\$750) ever after. It was dramatized, and he received £6 (\$30) a week from it during its run on the stage.

One of the best sellers just now is Steele Rudd, whose "On Our Selection" and "Our New Selection" have sold over three hundred thousand copies in Australia and New Zealand. David Henessey's new novel, "The Outlaw," was awarded second prize in Hodder & Stoughton's £1000 (\$5000) prize novel competition. Mrs. Alice M. Dale ("Marcus Warwick, Atheist"), Ada Cambridge (Mrs. G. F. Cross) ("A Marked Man"), and Mary Gaunt (Mrs. Lindsay Miller) ("Fools Rush In") are among the authoresses who have achieved popularity in Australia. Louis Becke and Henry Lawson are cited as Australia's "only two writers who know the fine art of the short story." In the latter's



BLISS CARMAN, POET

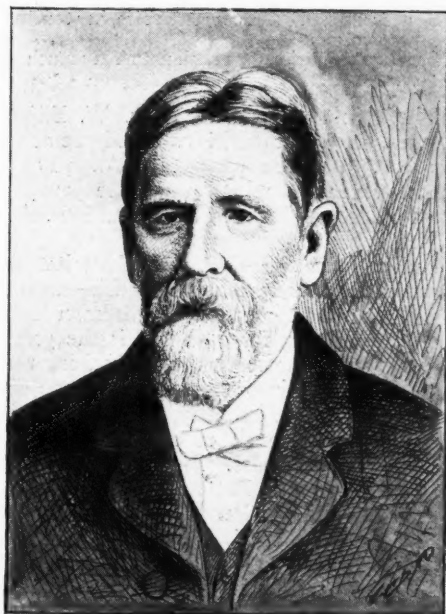
"While the Billy Boils" and "Joe Wilson and his Mates" are things "that stand as literature higher than anything else in Australian literature."

In general literature Mr. Adcock thinks that the palm "for the most popular Australian studies of English history, if not the most popular of all Australian books," must certainly go to Dr. W. H. Fitchett's "Deeds that Won the Empire," which the author himself describes as "a literary accident," but which "at six shillings [\$1.44] went through twenty-seven editions" and at sixpence [12 cents] "sold over 100,000 copies and is still selling." Sir Henry Parkes's "Fifty Years in the Making of Australian History," and "The Growth of the Empire" and "The History of Australasia" by Arthur W. Jose may be said to have become standard works.

In New Zealand Arthur H. Adams is recognized as the national poet and "one of the three most significant of its younger novelists, the others being G. B. Lancaster (Miss Lyttleton) and Pember Reeves (Mrs. Blanco White)."

Canada

With regard to Canadian literature, Mr. Adcock is inclined to doubt the accuracy of



DR. W. H. FITCHETT, HISTORIAN AND EDITOR



MISS JEAN MILWRAITH,
NOVELIST

represent us misrepresents our true condition. The life of the canoe and the wilds is long past.

On the other side, Mr. Adcock quotes Jack London, Ralph Connor (Rev. Charles Gordon), Canon Wharton Gill, Norman Duncan, Mrs. Arthur Murphy, and, above all, Ernest Thompson Seton. In his own field Mr. Seton "has but one rival, and that is Charles G. D. Roberts." The works of both these authors are so well known to readers of the REVIEW that they need not be particularized.

Among notable histories written by Canadians Mr. Adcock cites among others "The First Scotsman in Canada" (Vol. I. by Dr. Campbell; Vol. III. by Prof. George Bryce); W. L. Griffiths' "The Dominion of Canada," and Miss Agnes Laut's "Lords of the North." Among Canadian novelists of note are Miss Mabel Burkholder ("The Course of Impatience Carningham"), Miss A. M. Teskey ("The Yellow Pearl"), and Mrs. Virna Sheard ("The Man at Lone Lake"). But most of Mr. Adcock's Canadian notes deal with the poets of the Dominion—Lampman, Stringer, Scott, and R. J. C. Stead ("Songs of the Prairie"), to name only a few. Two names, in Mr. Adcock's opinion, stand preëminent—those of Dr. Wilfred Campbell and Bliss Carman. While "sound judges in the Dominion have crowned Wilfred Campbell as the first of Canadian poets," Mr. Adcock himself awards the palm to Mr. Carman, who "stands supreme among the poets not only of Canada, but of all the colonies." Miss Pauline Johnson (Tekahionwake), the daughter of the late G. H. M. Johnson (Onwanonsyshon), the head chief of the Six Nations Indians, is *par excellence* the poet of the Red Man, "whose destiny she herself envies when at last his soul goes out toward the Happy Hunting Grounds":

Dr. Wilfred Campbell, "himself one of Canada's foremost poets," when he writes:

The outsider must realize that we as a people have passed into a more advanced if less picturesque stage, and that even the literature of our country no more represents the backwoods and the Indian; and he who would so

Sailing into the cloud-land, sailing into the sun,
Into the crimson portals ajar when life is done;—
O dear dead race, my spirit too
Would fain sail westward unto you.

South Africa and India

Most of the best South African novels have been written by Englishmen who lived for a time in the Colony, as Sir Rider Haggard, Bertram Mitford, and Douglas Blackburn; but latterly able novels have come from the pens of Gertrude Page (Mrs. Dobbin) ("Love in a Wilderness"), who has earned the title of "The Wizard of Rhodesia," Will Westrup ("The Land of To-morrow"), and Francis Carey Slater ("The Sunburnt South"). The biggest book that has yet come out of South Africa is, in Mr. Adcock's judgment, Olive Schreiner's "Story of an African Farm," to which Sir Percy Fitzpatrick's "Jock of the Bushveld" is a remarkable companion picture. Of the poets of South Africa Mr. Adcock is much impressed with the work of Willian Blane, of whom he says:

There is nothing in Colonial poetry more deeply charged with emotion, more tremulously alive, with a sense of heartbreak and ineffable sorrow than the natural, unstudied human cry of the watcher by that death-bed so piteously revealed in "A Prayer":

. . . I cannot even frame my prayer aright,
And only know
That with her life the loveliness and light
Of mine would go . . .

Be near me too! When for her voice, her touch
I yearn alone—
Be near me, Christ, for I shall need Thee much
When she is gone.

The oldest poet is the Rev. W. Elijah Hunter, who dedicates his collected poems to the Rev. John Bransby, "Edgar Allan Poe's schoolmaster and mine," while the younger singers include Francis Slater and F. E. Walrond.

Indian literature—Mr. Adcock writes of course of literature written in English—means to the normal Englishman Kipling, for "Kipling is the great interpreter through whom the millions of us have come to know India"; but other writers of novels of enduring interest are Mrs. Flora Annie Steel ("The Potter's Thumb"), Mrs. Alice Perrin ("The Anglo-Indians"), and Sidney C. Grier ("The Power of the Kings"). Of native writers in English Mr. Adcock cites Romesh Chunder Dutt ("The Slave Girl of



S. B. BAUERJEA, JOURNALIST
AND NOVELIST

Agra"), translator of part of the "Yahabharata," S. M. Mitra, and S. B. Banerjee ("Misunderstood"), the last-named of whom makes this complaint:

There is no literary life in India as one finds it in Europe and America. Here ninety-nine out

of one hundred authors have to publish books at their own expense; 70 per cent. of them fail to pay their way; 25 per cent. return a little to their authors; and only 5 per cent. prove really successful.

The reason being that the buying public is so small.

THE MENACE OF PAN-ISLAMISM

FROM all parts of Mohammedan Asia there come reports of great agitation among the followers of the Prophet as the news of the doings of the Russians in Persia and the Italian war on Turkey filters through the mosques and bazars, and in India the association of England with Russia in the breaking up of Persia has been construed into an anti-Islamic campaign. A letter to the London *Times* from a correspondent in India has produced considerable sensation in England because of its pessimism regarding the effect of the Pan-Islamic character of a propaganda which is being carried on among Hindu Mohammedans by pilgrims returned from Mecca, and by the numerous Turkish and Arab travelers who have been visiting India during the present year. The doings of the French in Morocco, of the Italians in Tripoli have, he says, caused something like a ferment among Hindu Moslems almost unprecedented. Writing of the Russian cruelties and their destruction of the most venerated shrine of the Shiah Mohammedan sect next in sanctity only to the holy places of Mecca and Medina of the Sunnis, he says:

Feelings were much embittered by the action of Russia in Meshed and its neighborhood, particulars of which have only recently begun to trickle through to India by means of returning pilgrims. The bombardment of the shrine, which is held in peculiar veneration, is universally execrated. The unfortunate part of it is that in this, as in all the other actions of Russia in Persia, the common belief is that the British were involved.

The result of all this, he goes on to say, has been to give Pan-Islamism in India and neighboring countries an extraordinary impetus, and to spread the idea among Hindu Moslems that there is a conspiracy on the part of the Christian States against Mohammedan States. In the great cities of Delhi, Lahore, Peshawar and Lucknow there has been a great coming and going of Turks and Arabs, and the Indian Moslem shrines of Gulburga, Ajmere and Sirkind which are crowded with pilgrims at certain times of the year, more especially pilgrims from the

frontier tribes and Afghanistan, have similarly been visited by strangers from Bagdad, the Hedjaz and Constantinople who are said to have been very active. All this, the writer in the *Times* remarks, may mean much or little, but those in close touch with Mohammedan feeling are unanimous in considering that never before in their recollection has that feeling been so stirred in India. Continuing, he says:

Explanations and arguments are of no avail. They are convinced that not only have their co-religionists elsewhere been abominably ill treated—and in Persia with the active connivance of Great Britain—but that all this has been done by a previously arranged agreement among the Powers, and that soon there would be no independent Mohammedan State left. As a result of this widespread belief all eyes are turned to Afghanistan as being the last of the really independent Mohammedan States. Turk and Arab emissaries visit Kabul; the Indian Moslem press speaks of the Amir Habibullah in terms of extravagant praise, and his brothers and high Afghan officials take an active part in the propaganda and the military preparations which their foresight tells them should be its accompaniment.

There is, however, another side to this picture which has a special significance. The *African World*, a paper published in London, recently had the following:

A correspondent writes to the *Daily News*: "As to the stoppage of missionary work in Kano by order of the Colonial Office, the facts are Kano is a great city in northern Nigeria and has been one of the chief strategic points attracting the Church Missionary Society. About twelve years ago Bishop Tugwell and a party of missionaries visited the city, but were refused permission to remain. In 1910 Dr. Miller went on a tentative journey, was received cordially by the Governor and the inhabitants and stayed a month. Since then other missionaries have commenced work in Kano. Now the Colonial Office has ordered the Church Missionary Society to vacate Kano, where the society has spent money and effort to spread Christianity. The statement has been made that the government means to open schools in all the chief towns of northern Nigeria where Mohammedan doctrine will be taught.

Commenting on this, the *Lagos Weekly Record*, a West African paper, says:

The above report if true is fraught with a bit of irony for the missionary as implying the logical result of his own action upon the moral of his own teachings. Twelve years ago when the missionary was making his tentative effort to establish the Christian propaganda at Kano, one of the missionaries, in his ardor to carry out his purpose when he was refused permission, wrote to the papers in England suggesting that the obstinate Emir should be "dealt with." This significant suggestion was endorsed in England by the missionary journals and in the end the suggestion, so fraught with ominous meaning for the native rulers, was carried out, and the Emir was accordingly "dealt with" in the secular fashion and with the instruments which secular agencies employ for effecting their ends. Whether the recourse to which the missionary had in his dilemma was the right one, and one which his religion taught, is given demonstration after twelve years. . . . We may fairly ask if it is not just retribution to the missionary that he should be shut out from places opened by the sword through his instrumentality? And is

not such retribution not only justified but rendered indispensable to the holding up of the virtuous, humane and just principles for which God and His name stand?

In this incident there may be seen an example of the political power already being exercised by Moslem opinion in that newly opened country in West Africa with its millions of Mohammedan inhabitants. In the interest of British rule the Islamic sentiment had to be respected, or the pro-Russian policy of Sir Edward Grey and the British Foreign Office in Persia might prove more damaging to British rule in India than the writer in the London *Times* represented it to be. As it is, the action of the British Colonial Office at Kano in Nigeria will be an additional stimulus to Pan-Islamism everywhere.

SUVORIN—RUSSIA'S GREATEST EDITOR

LITERARY Russia has suffered a great shock. A. S. Suvorin, one of her oldest and ablest publicists, died late in September after a serious illness which lasted about two years. The *Novoye Vremya*, (New Times) of St. Petersburg the best known Russian daily, of which Suvorin was editor and publisher, has printed hundreds of telegrams—messages of tribute and sympathy—from Russia and abroad, which bear testimony to the great esteem in which he was held.

Suvorin was a man of no mean talents, and his influence on the political life of Russia was deep and extensive. Even his enemies—and he had many—admit that he was a figure of national importance.

Aleksei Sergeyevitch Suvorin was born in 1834 in a small village of Voronezh Government. His father, formerly a peasant, participated, as a common soldier, in the war of 1812 and was wounded in the battle with the French at Borodino. He was promoted to the rank of officer and retired with the rank of captain. His wife was the daughter of the village priest. Young Suvorin learned to read and write from the local church clerk, and after two months' study at the Babrov district school was taken to Voronezh to enter a military school. Even at this early age he showed unmistakable signs of literary abilities.

The following details of his career are compiled from biographical sketches in the *Novoye Vremya*:

Having completed his six-year course, he went to St. Petersburg and enlisted in a sort of military

academy at the capital. There his literary inclinations found expression in the compiling of a dictionary of illustrious people, a work which was left unfinished. Not wishing to remain in the military, Suvorin, after graduation in 1853, was transferred to the civil service. But this did not satisfy him. Having no means to enter the university, he returned home, passed the necessary examinations and became a teacher at the Bobrov district school. At the same time he held the position of secretary to the Bobrov president of nobility. All his spare time he devoted to literary work. His first real experiments—poems, short stories, humorous sketches—were successful and readily accepted by several periodicals. In 1860 he was transferred to the district school at Voronezh. In Voronezh he joined a literary "circle" and became acquainted with the poet Nikitin who gave him books to read and helped him in other respects. His articles in a Moscow weekly attracted the attention of the publisher and Suvorin was offered a permanent position on the staff of that periodical. He went to Moscow in the capacity of secretary and general critic of *Russkaya Ryetch*.

In Moscow, Suvorin was received into the literary world and met such people as Count L. Tolstoy, Nekrasov, Saltykov and many others. He became a full-fledged journalist. After one year the *Russkaya Ryetch* ceased publication. He then began to write historical works for the "Society for the promotion of useful knowledge." On account of its decided liberalism, one of these works was not passed by the censor.

Having gone to St. Petersburg in 1862, Suvorin formed the acquaintance of the famous N. G. Tchernyshevsky and other radicals and became connected with the liberal St. Petersburg *Vyedomosti*. Within a short time he became its most active worker. To him was entrusted the delicate mission of going to the censors and to the Director of the Press Department for "explanations." He wrote much for other periodicals, such as *Russky Invalid* and the *Vyestnik Yevropy*, and gained great popularity and fame by his feuilletons in the St. Petersburg *Vyedomosti*. Those feuilletons

were of such a liberal character that when published in the form of a book they were prohibited. Suvorin was sentenced to three weeks imprisonment and the book burnt. C. A. Vengerov, a well-known Russian publicist, says of those feuilletons: . . . "The most terrible blows he delivered the representatives of the reactionary press. . . ." They led to the removal of the editor, and Suvorin found work with *Birzheviya Vyedomosti*, a liberal newspaper.

The turning point in Suvorin's career came in 1876 when he acquired, in partnership with a certain Likhatchev, the publishing rights of the *Novoye Vremya*. This paper had dragged out a miserable existence, but under Suvorin's management it rapidly gained a large circulation. In 1879 he became the sole owner. His political views had undergone a great change; he severed his connections with the liberals and adopted a conservative policy. Liberalism did not "pay" in Russia and Suvorin wanted money. . . . The circulation of the newspaper grew enormously and with it the influence of its editor. Suvorin knew what the public wanted and he catered to their tastes.

Having put the *Novoye Vremya* on a solid foundation, Suvorin entered the book-publishing field. He was successful, and now the publishing house of *Novoye Vremya* is the richest in Russia. Suvorin left a fortune of four million rubles. Besides his book and newspaper work Suvorin wrote a number of plays which were produced at St. Petersburg with great success.

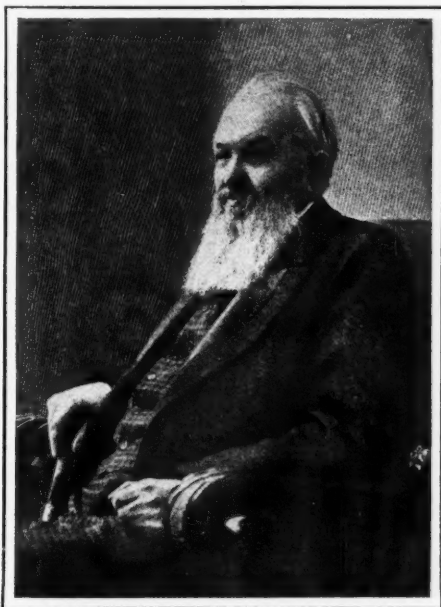
No man in Russian public life was so loved and hated as Suvorin. The radical element considered him a traitor to their cause and fought him bitterly. Following are quotations from the representative organs of the various factions which indicate the large place Suvorin filled in the eye of the Russian people.

The *Moskovskiy Vedomosti* (a reactionary journal) says:

Russia has lost a great worker in the field of literature, journalism and culture. Such men are not born every decade. His place will not be filled soon, if ever. Russia, moreover, cannot forget that the deceased was a devoted and unchanging patriot.

The *Rossiya* (conservative) observes:

Every Russian must remember what this Russian man has done for his nation, this man, the grandson of a peasant, the son of a military officer; what he has done during his long life, which was a life of self-education, of labor and struggle,—at first a hard struggle for existence, after a struggle for his convictions and ideas. He not only created the best national Russian newspaper, the ablest, well informed and influential; he was the first to give the Russian people a popular edition of



A. S. SUVORIN, LATE EDITOR OF THE ST. PETERSBURG
"NOVOYE VREMYA"

Pushkin and of many others of our writers. *Deshevaya Biblioteka* (The Cheap Library), a supplement to his dear newspaper, which is being circulated all over Russia in hundreds of thousands of copies, is a potent factor of true education. In his literary image there is more feeling than imagination and more mind than feeling. It was a subtle mind, fresh, supple, susceptible, which looked at everything with wide-open eyes. This mind which was thirsting for knowledge, guided the strong heart of the fighter, of the warrior, who strikes not only with courage, but with pleasure. And as the mind developed, the field of battle grew wider and wider, until it embraced the whole world, in the midst of which he defended his country's right to the place which had been conquered by powerful soldiers like himself.

The literary struggle of Suvorin was a struggle for education and liberty for his people, for his economic development, for his sovereign rights among the other nations of the empire, for the sovereign rights of Russian empire among the other nations of the world. His love of liberty, his democratic liberalism never soared in the clouds, out of time and space, his demands were within reason. A talented, liberty-loving feuilletonist in the sixties, the years of the first awakening of our public life; an ardent supporter of Slavism in the seventies; a wise preacher of Russian nationalist ideas in the eighties; a moderate progressive in the nineties and a faithful guard of Russian imperialism at the time of liberative agitation,—he changed along with the conditions of Russian life, grew with it, always protecting all that was vital and necessary for the national prosperity.

The radical journals generally make no comment on Suvorin, whose career and activities they have always so severely condemned.

THE MORTGAGING OF COMMUNAL LANDS IN RUSSIA

THE Russian Government has introduced a bill in the Duma, amending the law of Nov. 15, 1906, regarding the right of the peasants to mortgage their communal lands. It may be pertinent to remark here that the Russian peasants, until quite recently, had no title to their lands, and consequently had no right to sell or to mortgage them. The government, in its desire to convert the communal land into private property, has gradually relaxed the laws governing the peasants' allotment. But, eager to effect the change, it has shown but little concern for the interests of the peasants. Mr. B. Brutzkus, writing in *Russkaya Mysl* (St. Petersburg), has this to say about the project and the attitude of the public:

In the wide circles of Russian society the opinion prevails that the land allotted to the peasants after their emancipation must not be the object of private property and must remain outside the sphere of social evolution. The methods which the Russian government used to fasten the principle of private property upon the communal lands have not met with the sympathies of the public. For this reason it may be expected that there will be a certain distrust of this bill on the part of a major portion of society. But, estimating the value of this project it must be taken into consideration that civil institutions have their own inner logic which must be accepted alike by the followers and opponents of a given order. . . . Legislation dealing with the mortgage of communal land cannot be regarded apart from legislation relative to its alienability. As long as the land could not be sold, there could be no question of its being mortgaged. There are, moreover, sufficient grounds to affirm that since the land became alienable, there has been a crying necessity for organizing its hypothecary credit. It is not difficult to see that alienability of land without organized credit must inevitably lead to its concentration in the hands of capital. Under existing conditions he buys land who can afford to lay out the necessary money. The laboring population, of course, cannot do that, and the land will not get into their hands. But if the alienability of the land is accompanied by the organization of land credit, the laboring man can also step into the line of buyers; for in such case the problem consists not in the ability to lay out money, but in the ability to make the land yield money. The peasant would then become the main buyer, for no one can make the soil yield more than he. Even the most determined opponents of alienability of communal land will hardly dare to deny the positive significance of hypothecary credit as a measure which will open the land market to the laboring population. The absence of the right to mortgage communal lands would create an absurd state of affairs. At the time when the government is actively helping the peasants to acquire private lands, with the aid of land credit, the communal land would become a prey of small speculative capital.

The law of alienability of communal land was passed Nov. 9, 1906. Immediately after the Russian Government issued "Rules governing the granting of loans by the Peasants' Bank on mortgage of communal lands." To quote Mr. Brutzkus again:

The subject and object of the mortgage operations were clearly outlined. To mortgage land is permitted to rural communities, associations and individual peasants. The borrower can mortgage his allotment, as well as land acquired by purchase. When the land belongs to an individual peasant or to an association it must be portioned out of the commune. The right to mortgage is limited to three distinct cases. 1. To pay for land left by peasants who emigrate to new places. 2. To pay for land bought with the aid of the Peasants' Bank, when the sum advanced by the Bank on a mortgage of the acquired land does not cover its price. 3. To cover expenses occasioned by the introduction of improved methods of agriculture, under which head is also included removal from the commune. . . . The weakness of the rules lies in the limited number of cases when the mortgage of communal land is allowed, as it has been proved by the further evolution of agrarian relations. In the first year after the law of Nov. 9 there were put on sale yearly about $\frac{1}{2}$ million dessiatinas, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ million acres) of communal land, while in 1909 the Peasants' Bank granted loans on 53.9 thousand dessiatinas, in 1910 on 43.5 thousand, and in the last years the loan operations of the Bank ceased entirely. Thus the mortgage credit has not touched more than 90 per cent. of the alienable area, and there are all the reasons to suppose that they have fallen into the hands of the village sharks.

Under such rapid development of the process of alienation it might have been expected that the government would work out the problem of organizing the land credit more efficiently, having itself aggravated the necessity for it, by artificially hastening the decadence of the village commune. But the bill introduced in the Duma does not justify the expectation and is, in some respects, a step backward, as compared with the old law. The government, having forgotten the fundamental problems of hypothecary credit has decided to utilize it for the furtherance of its favorite plan of land organization. With this in view it has made the division of the land into tracts and farms a necessary condition for getting a loan on a mortgage of communal land. To encourage individual ownership, loans must not be given to associations. Further, when a rural community obtains a loan in the Peasants' Bank, the latter has a right to demand a change to individual ownership, or the premature payment of the loaned sum.

One may recognize the utility of regulated land organization; one may not be in favor of binding the peasant to the commune; but at the same time regard the compulsory connection between hypothecary credit and land organization as artificial and extremely harmful. The government has evidently forgotten the fundamental aims which, from the social economic standpoint, mortgage credit ought to serve.

WHAT IS A MICROBE?

IF this question were put to any one of average attainments, but not versed in scientific matters, a variety of answers would be received. In one case the reply would be: "Microbes—why, they are little animals invisible save through a microscope." In another: "They are germs." In a third it would be explained to you that they are little mushrooms. But one may also chance on the sceptic, who will maintain that such things as microbes do not really exist, that they are simply the products of the imagination of Pasteur and his disciples. So much for the layman. But, writes M. Gaston Bonnier in the *Revue hebdomadaire* (Paris), if one puts the same question to the scientists, the replies are equally varied. The chemist, for instance, will tell you that they are biological agents of fermentations; the zoologist, that they are protozoa, very minute with an extremely simple organization; the botanist, that they are microscopic algæ that have lost their green substance; while of two physicians one will say that they are minute organisms which cause all the contagious diseases, and the other will claim, on the contrary, that they are extremely small creatures which have their origin in diseased tissues. Thus, from the scientist one obtains nothing more definite than from the layman. In reality the word "microbe" signifies "nothing precise," and in Pasteur's laboratory was employed to designate in a vague and general fashion all the organisms which were there studied from the point of view of their chemical or pathological effects. Apropos of this, M. Bonnier relates the following incident:

Duclaux narrates that one day a noted micrographist came to see Pasteur and said to him: "You are mistaken in your determination: what you call a bacillus is nothing but a micrococcus which in your culture has by chance taken on an elongated form. In normal state it is spherical. This is an important correction." Pasteur, to the great surprise of the micrographist, replied: "If you would know, it is all the same to me."

Pasteur, immersed in the study of the effects produced by the life of these micro-organisms, cared little to examine the development of these creatures in themselves, nor to know in which category they should be classified; and whether they were animal or vegetable mattered little to him. The essential thing, from his point of view, was to know that they were living; that he had at his disposal an interesting species distinct from any other; and that this purity of race was proved by definite changes in the particular substance in which he caused them to grow. And this was fortunate; for had Pasteur devoted himself to the development and classification of microbes he would have lost much valuable time in such researches,

and, perhaps, would not have made a tithe of his brilliant discoveries.

Microbes and microbiology, the science of microbes, signifying minute living beings and the study of them, have no very definite sense beyond the nature of the organisms they profess to designate. In illustration of this, M. Bonnier cites the yeast of beer. "Why," he asks, "should this be placed among the microbes?" It is a vegetable which, by its development and mode of reproduction, belongs to the large group of fungi comprising the morels and truffles. "But," says one, "yeast produces alcoholic fermentation in transforming sugar into alcohol. It is a very small organism; it produces fermentation; therefore it is a microbe." But this is similar to the yeast of wine, which by the result of its very existence transforms in wine the sugar of the grape.

Are yeasts microbes because their cellular elements are extremely small? These elements are not smaller than those of other living creatures. Are they microbes because they produce alcoholic fermentation? The greater number of known yeasts do not possess this property, while other organisms, on the contrary, do transform sugar into alcohol. If one puts beetroots entirely free from germs into a hermetically sealed flask, and at the expiration of some hours opens the vessel, the odor of alcohol will be detected. The beetroots have transformed their sugar into alcohol by the action of the living matter in their own tissues; they have produced an alcoholic fermentation. Now beetroots are not microbes! Then, again, take the germs which float in the air or those found in water. In a suitable culture these will develop specks, so to speak, of various colors which will grow to a size of 20 centimeters diameter. These are not microscopic creatures: then why call them microbes? Because, it may be said, their germs are microscopic. But the germs of every animal and every vegetable are such. What is incontestable is that among the various organisms designated as microbes there is a class whose elements are extremely small and which has a particular constitution, and which has no direct relations with any other living creatures. These are classed in the group known as Bacteriaceæ: they are bacteria, the true microbes, if you will, though here this latter word is quite inappropriate.

M. Bonnier traces the development and life history of the *Bacillus Amylobacter*, obtained by leaving French beans for some days in water, one drop of which then shows great quantities of cells less than 2-1000 of a millimeter in breadth. But there are some bacteria, he says, whose elements are so small that it is at times impossible to detect them even with microscopes of very high power; and "it was left for the genius of

Pasteur to establish order in the world of these infinitely small creatures, in the inextricable chaos of incomprehensible phenomena. By his studies of the diseases of the silkworm, of chicken cholera, etc., Pasteur created bacterial pathology."

After describing some of the remarkable properties of certain bacteria—their respiration, the need of some for oxygen and the antipathy of others toward it; the remarkable colors of one kind, and the capacity to produce light possessed by others—M. Bonnier says:

There has been much discussion relative to the classification of the Bacteriaceæ. Certain authors assign them to the Infusoria; others to the Algæ;

but the most recent works of several eminent scientists see in them an approximation to the fungi, from the formation of their spores and especially from the existence of organisms of which the characteristics appear to be intermediary between those of the yeasts and those of the bacteria. One sees what a variety of aspects, what diverse and interesting properties these microscopic organisms present, in spite of their simple appearance. In brief, the Bacteriaceæ constitute a group of living creatures of the vegetable kingdom well defined by their minuteness and by the special structure of their elements. Other organisms, such as certain fungi and algæ, possess analogous properties, but are not in any case to be confused with the bacteria.

And now, concludes M. Bonnier, we may propose anew the question: "What is a microbe?" And the answer will be very simple—"It is a bacterium."

THE PROBLEM OF EDUCATING THE CITIZEN TO OBEY

ONE of the striking characteristics of the day in which we live is the ever-increasing extent of governmental control. Mr. Herbert Spencer protested against this a generation ago; but legislation in the direction he deplored has continued. Another Englishman, Mr. L. P. Jacks, writing in the *Hibbert Journal*, says that "our wages, our property, our bodies, our minds, even our characters, have become and are becoming more fully subject to state control"; and he thinks there is not any sign that the tendency has reached its limit. Without passing on the question whether the individual ought to be so controlled, but assuming the facts as they are, we are immediately confronted, he says, with the serious question, *Will the discipline of the people bear the strain?* Speaking for his countrymen, Mr. Jacks acknowledges that "the instinct of obedience to law is strong," but there are limits to endurance; and when the limit is reached "recourse will certainly be had to means . . . which have been invented abundantly in America, for evading or defeating the will of the state." The notion, that automatic discipline follows from the principle of democracy, he regards as illusory, commenting thereupon as follows:

There could hardly be a form of government theoretically more "popular" than that which obtains in the United States; but, unless I am much mistaken, it is precisely the absence of automatic obedience which now troubles the American Commonwealth. And in our own country . . . reverence for representative institutions does not prevent the Conservative leader from openly assuring the men of Ulster that he

will support them in resisting Home Rule, if imposed by the Imperial Parliament. . . . It does not prevent the great medical associations from refusing to take their part in working the Insurance Act. It does not prevent a great body of women from avowing the profession and following the practice of rebels. No doubt these recalcitrant groups would all defend their conduct on the ground that their disobedience to democracy as-it-is springs from a spirit of obedience to democracy as-it-ought-to-be. But that plea being allowed, the guarantee of discipline, assumed to be involved in the principle of popular government, comes to a swift end.

Mr. Jacks discusses at some length "the irresistible tendencies of the modern state," the main one of which is "toward state ownership of capital and state regulation of labor—Socialism, if you will." He calls attention to "one of the gravest defects in current social idealism," namely, that it "turns the imagination too much on that more attractive side of the picture which has to do with the sharing of profit, and too little on the other side—the sharing of loss." Sharing in the profits "will, morally speaking, go of itself. But sharing in the losses will put our obedience to the test." And many of those who talk so glibly of Socialistic possibilities will do well to remember another truth which Mr. Jacks brings forward:

In promoting Socialism we are really evoking a system of authority which will put restraints on all classes precisely at that point where hitherto no class has shown itself willing to put restraints upon itself. Once more, therefore, the question is not whether the system is good enough for the people, but whether the people are good enough for the system. And that is a question of discipline.

We are gradually moving "towards a type of society which confers greater authority on the one side and requires more thorough obedience from the other." If social discipline is necessary among the governed, it is equally required among those that make the laws. Mr. Jacks' observations in this connection have a special interest for Americans. He writes:

This is not the place to discuss the fitness of particular classes to furnish legislators for the community; but one thing may be said without distinction of them all—that the school of lawlessness, of indiscipline, or even of self-assertion or self-indulgence, is a school which can produce no lawgivers for a democratic state. Worse even than the school of masterless men is the school of intrigue against the state. Of this we know something in our own country. They know more of it in America. There, in the heart of a democracy theoretically the freest the world has ever known, has arisen a sinister and ingenious contrivance known as "the machine." The machine is too

complex for any brief description; but, reduced to its lowest terms, it may be defined as a great engine of social disobedience contrived by men with the inventive brains of Edison and controlled by men with the strategical brains of Napoleon. It is to "the machine" that the people have lost the power which Colonel Roosevelt wishes to restore to them and it is through this machine that the men are now mainly chosen who are to fill the offices of government. . . . Let those who believe that democracy has an inherent power of coercing recalcitrant members study American politics in being. They will find that recalcitrancy holds the field; that threatened interests have learnt how to make themselves more powerful than the government that threatens them.

The central problem of democracy to-day is the problem of educating the citizen. What he needs is "not merely instruction in political science: *he must learn to obey*; and the lesson will be all the more difficult for him to learn because hitherto democracy has been too closely associated with the spirit which prompts him to seek escape from authority."

A HEROINE OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

"EUROPEANS can scarcely believe that women can play an important rôle in a society that does not grant them the same rights as men. Yet the gynæceum of Greece did not restrain Sappho, nor the seclusion of Roman matrons Agrippina. The Mussulman harem itself, obscure as it is, has had its poetesses. Intelligence is not a privilege, and the curiosity of the mind overleaps the barriers erected by men." So write MM. Hain-Joukia and Louis Laloy in the *Revue du Mois* by way of introduction to a biographical sketch of Mme. Ts'ieou-kin, who suffered decapitation for complicity in a plot to assassinate the Governor of the province of Nganhwei and to inaugurate a revolution.

In China the woman of the people is much more ignorant than her male companion because in a too laborious existence all is subordinated to material interests. Instruction is useful to a man who, however humble his origin, may attain honors; but it is of no advantage to a woman whose mission is simply to attend to the cares of the household and to supply offspring. In the commercial middle class the woman already possesses the knowledge necessary to aid her husband, even often to direct him; while in the families favored by fortune or elevated in rank both sexes share that refined culture which is the most precious luxury. Thus, in all times, even before the Christian era, China has had her illustrious women; and down to our own

day the example of women is cited not less frequently than that of men by authors who treat of morals and the arts.

During the past twenty years the European sciences and political and social theories have inspired the Chinese youth—the young women not less than the young men. In China itself, although the imperial government was but slightly favorable to the development of education, schools and colleges for girls were opened in great numbers. Japan, too, which, until recent years, was almost the only country in which the Chinese sought higher education, received thousands of pupils from the great empire, among whom was a large proportion of female students. It was in the month of April, 1894, that Mme. Ts'ieou-kin arrived in Tokio for the purpose of completing her studies. To quote from the *Revue du Mois*:

Originally from Shi-kiang, the daughter of a high official, she had in her childhood followed her father in his residences at Fukien and later at Hunan. At eighteen she married a clerk of the minister, Wang Ting-kiun, with whom she dwelt in Peking. The early years of her married life were happy; a son was born, and later a daughter. But the young wife adopted the new ideas, adding even the emancipation of her sex to the programme, already over full, of the reformers. The husband being a strict conservative, agreement became impossible. A separation followed. Unfortunately, the small fortune of the lady was soon dissipated in unsuccessful commercial speculations. To make the journey to Japan she sold her jewels; but, hearing that a

former partisan of Kang Yu-wei was still in prison, ill-treated by his gaolers and abandoned by his happier comrades, she sent him anonymously the greater part of the sum thus realized. She was at this time far from partaking the ideas of the party which sought to maintain the dynasty.

Mme. Ts'ieou-kin traveled third-class to Japan, armed with a little dagger wherewith to defend herself against the Chinese police and any too rude among her companions. She had learned equitation and fencing, being of the opinion that the equality of the sexes ought to be obtained not only by the mind but also by the muscles; consequently she occupied herself much with physical education. At Tokio she entered the normal school for girls and formed with a dozen students a secret society whose object was to overthrow the Manchu dynasty. The success of her activity was such that her former husband heard of it in China and sent her a letter warning her to be discreet. We read further in the article:

Among the most ardent revolutionaries in Japan was Siu Si-ling, the husband of a wealthy wife. He was the sworn enemy of the Manchus, whose extermination he devoutly sought. Holding Siu Si-ling in high estimation for his courage, Mme. Ts'ieou-kin became the instructress of his wife with whom she soon formed a close friendship. About this time the Japanese Government took certain measures against the Chinese students, now numbering about 8,000, all partisans of a revolution. Two parties were formed among the persecuted

ones: one desiring to remain in Japan; the other favoring a return to China and the opening of schools there. Mme. Ts'ieou-kin was one of the three leaders of the latter party. On returning to China Mme. Ts'ieou-kin and her friends opened many schools, and she herself became directress of the schools for young girls and of the school of physical education founded by Siu Si-ling. The latter had bought the post of taotai. He formed a plan to kill the governor of Manchu; the same day the army would turn, and the revolution would be inaugurated. An accident precipitated the plot two days too soon. Siu Si-ling was arrested and condemned to an atrocious death, his heart being offered to the manes of his victim. Mme. Ts'ieou-kin was charged with complicity in the plot and condemned to decapitation. Requested, according to custom, to write her last wishes, she declined to do so. On a further request, she wrote this line, referring to her own name, which means autumn:

"The wind and the rain of Autumn make my heart sad."

As the executioner suspended the sword, she remembered a certain sum of money which she had concealed at her home and which was the product of a subscription for the poor. She begged the magistrate to forward it to its proper destination. These were her last words. Besides a number of articles she left several poems some of which displayed great charm of versification.

In the opinion of her biographers, Mme. Ts'ieou-kin, "with her noble, discreet and tragic figure, her Japanese robe, and her dagger in hand, deserves a place beside those heroines of whom China is proud, and her image will live in the memory of men."

THE "RED INDIANS" OF NEWFOUNDLAND

THE little that is known in our day concerning the so-called "Red Indians," who were encountered by the Cabots in the year 1497 on the shores of Newfoundland, is summarized in the October number of the *Southern Workman*, (Hampton, Va.) by Mr. Frank G. Speck. Several members of that strange tribe of aborigines were captured by the Cabots and carried back to England. They came to be known as Red Indians from their custom of dyeing their bodies red. In later years little or nothing seems to have been recorded of them except occasional mention in colonial reports of encounters between them and the whites or the Micmac Indians. It was supposed, indeed, that the continuous war waged upon the Red Indians by the Micmacs had resulted in the total extinction of the former. In the early documents these people were called Beothuks. It was never definitely known whether the

affiliations of the Beothuks were with the Esquimaux or with the Indians of the Eastern Algonkian group.

In 1823 several women of this mysterious tribe were captured and brought to St. John's, Newfoundland. From these women our only direct information, up to the present day, regarding the language and customs of the tribe has been obtained. One of the women soon died. The other gave a vocabulary of the Beothuk language which stands to-day as the subject for an interesting classification. Unfortunately the orthography is so poor as to make this vocabulary almost worthless for comparative purposes. The woman was induced to tell about a few customs and to give a few accounts of manufactures and the like, but that was all that could be derived from her. A few years later, in 1828, a society was formed for the purpose of finding and aiding any survivors of the

tribe. An expedition in charge of Mr. Cormack and several Indians of other tribes located the deserted camps, graves, and other relics of the Beothuks, but failed to find any living descendants. There has always remained, however, a suspicion that the Beothuks were affiliated either with the Esquimaux or the Algonkian tribes. Recently Mr. Speck discovered among the Micmac Indians a woman who was half Beothuk and half Micmac. This woman, Santu, over seventy years of age, recalls events in her early life before she left Newfoundland with her father. It seems that a few remnants of the tribe were adopted by the early Micmac invaders, eventually marrying the newcomers. To such an union Santu owes her descent. At an early age her father removed to Nova Scotia, where Santu grew up and later married. Some sons, one of whom is now with her, and a grandchild constitute her family.

From Santu Mr. Speck obtained a short vocabulary of the language and interesting accounts of the industries and customs of the tribe. They called themselves, according to this informant, Oságanna, some form of which name is widely known among the Northeastern Indians. Santu told about the annual ceremonies which took place at Red Indian Lake once a year. On this occasion all the members of the tribe assembled to be dyed red during a religious ceremony which consists of dances and ceremonial games lasting for many days. The dye was



SANTU, THE OLD INDIAN WOMAN, DESCENDANT OF NEWFOUNDLAND'S ANCIENT "RED INDIANS," WHO RECALLS SOME OF THE CUSTOMS OF THAT TRIBE

extracted from a kind of red wood taken from the lake. It lasted for many months and was regarded as a necessary uniform of the tribe. Children born during the year were brought to the ceremony and received their first coat of color, after which, like grown-ups, they were kept colored with the red dye. This was a religious obligation.

THE MANNER OF MAN LOTI IS

THE literary master of the French navy, Pierre Loti, arrived in New York last month to superintend the production of one of his plays, and at once an interest unusually widespread, was aroused in his personality.

Loti is a master romancer and only secondarily a dramatist. A charming personal appreciation of him appears in the *Bookman*. The writer, Stuart Henry, who knows Loti intimately, after reminding us that his name is not Loti at all, but Viaud, thus describes his personal appearance:

He is a short, slender man, plus whatever added flesh his sixty-three years may have latterly brought him by mere reason of elderliness. He is very quick, lively, in his movements. This must be harmonized with the silent air of melancholy which envelops his face and characterizes his personality. His look, his aura, are the expression of a profound and hopeless sadness as radical and ineradicable as that of any German philosopher of pessimism.

His manners, moreover, are delicate and graceful, "the manners of a woman, as is habitual with Frenchmen as they appear to our masculine race."

He occupies little space with his motions and movings about. He has a quiet, frail voice. And then there is his famous shyness. He is extremely retiring. He is naturally in a state of hesitation, genuinely more or less abashed. This personal modesty, it will be remembered, explains how he comes about by his curious pen name. At the commencement of his career in his nation's navy, the energetic young Julien Viaud was so exceedingly timid that his comrades scornfully called him Loti—the name of a little flower in India which discreetly hides itself. He bravely adopted the name when he published his first book in 1879—thirty-three years ago—at the age of twenty-nine.

Mr. Henry graphically describes Loti's first appearances at the French Academy. He says:

Loti was then a stranger in the French capital, knowing none of the great literary Gauls with whom he had been, almost without notice, called upon to associate among the Forty Immortals. He was not a little affrighted by those solemn, austere scenes in that somber little temple where the French belletristic gods are wont to assemble as on Parnassus. With his hair worn, in revenge, most fiercely in the pompadour style in those days, he would sit solitary and alone in one of the empty rows of consecrated seats, high up and at the back in the assembly. He would look alarmed, much as a small squirrel suddenly imprisoned in a cage.

Much curiosity and amusement were, indeed, created in Paris when Pierre Loti was received there at the Academy in 1891 and delivered the customary address on the departed member whose seat he was taking. He had come from the briny waters of southwest France. He had dwelt on the ocean and not on the Paris boulevards. He had sprung quite spontaneously and by himself alone from the sea (could we so appropriately say soil in his case?) of French literature. He was not a creature of salons, or bred on critics' books, or learned in the pedantic ways of the banks of the Seine.

Accordingly he approached, at the Academy, the whole difficult heights and "finicky" finish of it all at one most appalling swoop, to speak loosely. And Paris laughed politely in its lace sleeves at this soaring novice in its very midst. For Loti, in his reception address, showed that he was quite innocently unaware of many unwritten conventional things and open secrets of the literary existence in Lutetia; and, with a perverse contrariety, he emphasized somewhat elaborately some things that every one there had known ever since the cradle. Paris had thus refreshingly caught up to its *bas bleu* and always perfumed bosom a rare, exotic species, and it was a diversion for a time.

But Loti was very, very clever. Modestly and very irreproachably he soon made the most of everything—of his navy existence, of his museum home down at Rochefort on the sea, and above all of his beautiful, sad sentimentality which has always distracted French women with an irresistible love for his melancholy art and his melancholy soul.

The writer in the *Bookman* gives us the following details as to Loti's career and development:

Loti was born in the celebrated French Protestant city of Rochefort, where he has always lived

when at home. He came of a very stiff Protestant family, but he has lost all piety long ago, if he ever possessed any. He has no religion whatever. Not only this, but his books trouble themselves precious little about what is moral or immoral. They simply go right along unconcernedly, like Nature. In this he is the true traditional sailor who has a wife in every port and the reputed morals of the wandering sea life and is only moved with profound feelings when he sails out of a beloved harbor which he is not to see again for five years—or never.

This leads up, in truth, to a curious fact. Loti is distinctly a woman's author, and to such an extent that his books are most widely translated in several tongues, and yet they are bereft of any religious or moral sentiments or aspirations. The literary Loti, with all his blue dreams and his etherealized thoughts, has never tried to make any one better. He seems to have been resolutely determined to leave the world precisely as he found it, only better known.

He has seen active service in war, having made the campaign of Tonkin, which incidentally got him in official disgrace for a year. This was caused by his writing to the *Figaro* criticisms of the behavior of the French soldiers in a certain action. Loti has been "captain of a vessel" in the navy since 1906. His life on the sea is, of course, the great distinguishing mark of his literary production. Year after year he has sat out upon his deck describing right at hand the marvelous, unpaintable sunrises and sunsets of the tropics and the Orient as has no other man in French literature.

And in the far-off ports he has had months of leisure to describe the strange young women of dusky skins, whom he frankly loved in French sailor marriage fashion. He approached each of these successive idyls of his heart with an aspect of sadness, and wept with each inamorata in genuine tears of salt when he quitted her harbor. Frankness, gentleness, beauty and lack of any profoundness characterize these pictured episodes and inventions of his wandering career, his mark of genius lying in his descriptions.

Ideas do not signalize Loti's shelfful of books. He is wanting in intellectuality as he is wanting entirely in humor. He is a poet, a painter of colors, of sentiment (always of a feminine tournure), of dissolving landscapes and seascapes swathed in a wealth of gorgeous hues. He has bathed the whole Levant in the tears of sentimentality. And all the while retrospective regrets at the futility of human existence has served as his conventional excuse.

He is thus a latter-day Romantic, representing that phase of French Romanticism which reached out to the Orient. Nearly always dealing with impressions, with what is fugitive and fleeting in aspect like his amours, and with what is born and bred of memory and distance, Pierre Loti more narrowly belongs to the Impressionist period of the 1890's, when the *pointillistes* and all such kin abounded in France.

We have remarked that Loti is first of all a romancer, and only incidentally a playwright. On this point Mr. Henry observes:

He is a great romancer, the French seeming to consider *Pêcheur d'Islande* (1886) and *Mon frère Yves* (1892) as his best two works. Loti is only

secondarily a dramatist. His first play—a Huguenot play—was only brought out in Paris in 1898. And *à propos*, being quite familiar with our language, he has done the English race the honor of translating *King Lear* into French, with the aid of a French collaborator. The translation is in prose and very accurately done. It is characteristic of his sad nature that he should have selected the most woe-begone offering in our literature.

But Loti's instinct is descriptive, not dramatic. He lacks the ramming force, the impact, the strict hard sense of compression necessary to get himself with great success into the straitjackets of the Paris drama, with all its rigid and pitiless rules and regulations. It is true, however, that he has devoted a good deal of attention to the stage in his latter years. He did a Chinese drama, for instance, with Judith Gautier, the handsome daughter of Théophile. And Antoine has looked upon him with favor. For that matter, he has that knack that all French writers seem to possess—the knack of somehow being able to write a very good play. The reason is that the race is naturally dramatic.

It is with his romances that Pierre Loti will live—his exotic romances usually of the equatorial lands, and realms of the hot eastern suns. His novelettes expressed emotions that were new to the Parisians. He painted the barbaric life as well as the barbaric aspects of Oriental countries, waters and forests. He always did this with a large, tender and fluid brush, drenching the scenes well with the odorous dews of poetic longings—distillations that are the fond nourishment and inextinguishable pleasure of sentimental women the world over.

To the degree that M. Viaud is a woman's writer, he is not a man's author. Men generally do not care for his books. He is too gracile, too feminine, too slender. He is out of touch with the big, harsh brutalities which most men have to be acquainted with. And since we have spoken the word—is there or is there not brutality in Loti's works? There has always been an argument about this, or about the precise nature of his brutality.

Loti certainly does present a brutality to the world in his pages. There is a great deal of the pitiless, of the hardened, of the unheeding. But it is a woman's kind of brutality, not a man's. It is negative rather than positive; negligent rather than active. His *Madame Chrysanthèmes* and his *Madame Prunes*, with their toyish names, impress one but lightly as with life in a boudoir. To hurt their feelings or harm their lives would seem only something like abusing the existence of a butterfly.



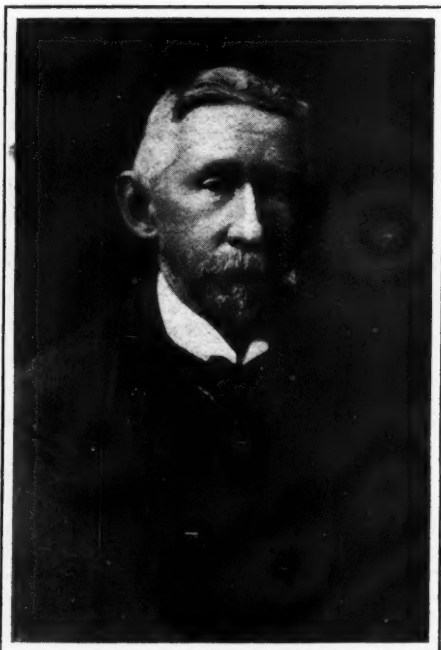
PIERRE LOTI (LOUIS M. J. VIAUD)

In discussing the distinctive flavor of Loti's fiction, the *Bookman* writer says, in conclusion:

The peculiarity of the frank and unconcerned sensuality of Loti's books—so often autobiographic—is, in fact, that he never idealizes love and he never brutalizes it. What makes them generally so acceptable, notwithstanding their tropical unconventionalities and their free airs of the high seas, is their beautiful style. He is a true French artist. It is his manner, not his matter, which entices. He has a rare and irresistible charm. Under it and back of it are his extremely live sensibilities and an imagination that delights to revel in the sensuously lovely. He has painted over and over again glorious and fragrant universes of color and feeling that nearly all of us can only dream of and shall never see or experience.



BOOKS OF OBSERVATION AND DESCRIPTION



MR. JOSEPH PENNELL, THE ARTIST WHO HAS PICTURED THE WORK OF THE ENGINEERS AT PANAMA

THE vastness of the work at Panama has never been pictured by photography as it is set forth by Joseph Pennell in a series of drawings¹ illustrating

the canal work. On a journey to the Isthmus, during January, February and March of the present year, the artist made a series of sketches. Reproductions of these have now been brought out in attractive mechanical form by Lippincott. These pictures are accompanied by notes and impressions of the artist and together make up a most impressive volume. In a brief introduction Mr. Pennell tells, directly and simply, what he saw and how it impressed him, and pays a deserved tribute to the work of the American sanitary officials. He says, at the close of his introduction, "I saw the canal at the right time, and have tried to show what I saw, and it is American, the work of my country."

The literature on Latin America lacked just the book which Ambassador Bryce has written in his "South America: Observations and Impressions."²

Ambassador Mr. Bryce always sees so clearly Bryce on South those moving causes, underlying America forces, and impelling motives that result in a nation and government, and his style is

¹Joseph Pennell's Pictures of the Panama Canal. By Joseph Pennell. J. B. Lippincott Co. Ill. \$1.25.

²South America: Observations and Impressions. By James Bryce. Macmillan Company. 611 pp. \$2.50.

always so illuminating and limpid that such a book on observations and impressions of South America was just the word needed to supplement the mass of purely descriptive and statistical data that we are constantly getting about the countries to the south of us. It is characteristic of the thought-provoking way in which the entire volume is written that Mr. Bryce should begin by stating that South America is bounded by an isthmus and a strait, and then proving to us that "to the historical geographer and the geographical historian an isthmus and a strait are the most interesting things with which geographical science has to deal." The volume is provided with a number of valuable maps and an excellent index.

Dr. Inazo Nitobé, president of the First National College of Japan, and professor in the Imperial University of Tokyo, has collected his lectures as first Japanese Exchange Professor in this country (for the academic year of 1911-12) and added some of his own impressions later in the form of a volume which he has entitled "The Japanese Nation: Its Land, Its People, and Its Life."³ Dr. Nitobé is well known to American readers of books on the Far East as the author of that work of distinction, published some years ago, entitled "Bushido: The Soul of Japan." He has studied English literature for thirty years, he tells us in his preface, and quaintly observes that when as a lad he was asked why he chose this subject as his "minor," at the University of Tokyo, he replied, "I wish, sir, to be a bridge across the Pacific." He has handled his subject frankly, directly, and, it would seem to us, adequately, giving especial attention to the relations of Japan and its people with the United States and the American people.

There could scarcely be any better or more effective effort toward bringing about a mutual understanding between the English and German peoples than that intelligent campaign being conducted by serious-minded Germans and Englishmen to make their own countrymen acquainted with the actual living conditions in the other countries and to acquaint the neighbor people with the best that is in their own folk. Englishmen have, for some years, been seriously studying German civilization and the characteristics of the German people. Now the Germans, with their temperamental thoroughness, have taken up the subject. Books and pamphlets are being constantly issued with this object in view. Particularly well done in this sort of literature is the series of the books in German which Dr. Ernst Sieper is bringing out under the general title, "The Culture of Modern England" (Die Kultur Des Modernen England). Dr. Sieper is Professor of English Philology in the University of Munich, and his series of books are being brought out with the support of the Committee for the Furtherance of German-English Understanding.

³The Japanese Nation: Its Land, Its People, and Its Life. By Inazo Nitobé. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 334 pp. \$1.50.

The first volume in the series is Dr. Ernst Schultze's "Die Geistige Hebung Der Volksmassen in England."¹ The second, also by Dr. Schultze, "Volksbildung Und Volkswohlfahrt in England,"² the third, by Architekt Berlepsch-Valendäs, is "Die Gartenstadtbewegung in England,"³ and the fourth, by Hans W. Singer, is "Der Prae-Raphaelismus

in England."⁴ In these four scholarly little monographs, written, however, in a popular vein, the chief distinctive characteristics of twentieth century English popular life are considered. The volume on pre-Raphaelism, of course, has been written to point the modern lesson to be drawn from that movement.

THE SCIENCE OF TRANSPORTATION

MANY of the problems related to railroad transportation in this country have been more or less elaborately treated in books that have come from the press during the past year. None of these books, however, is so comprehensive in statement as the volume on "Railroad Finance,"⁵ by Frederick A. Cleveland and Fred Wilbur Powell. So wide is the range of topics covered by these writers that one hardly knows where to begin in an attempt to enumerate them. Everything that has to do with railroad investments, promotion, capitalization, financing of construction, and fiscal organization generally comes within the scope of the book, and there are, besides, detailed chapters on such topics as "management and distribution of the surplus," "accounts and statistics," "causes of insolvency," "receivership," "reorganization," and "consolidation." Three classes of men will here find answers to many a perplexing question,—students, investors, and men of affairs. This is emphatically a practical book, dealing as it does with actual problems in the transportation world. The authors have been engaged on this work for many years, and have brought to it the effective equipment of trained scholarship combined with an insatiable thirst for organized facts. Not the least valuable feature of the work is the sixty-page bibliography compiled from the best available sources.

A book which gives a new outlook on railroad transportation throughout the world is Prof. Charles Lee Raper's volume on "Railroad Transportation: A History of its Economics and of its Relation to the State." President Hadley's admirable volume on the same subject was completed as long ago as 1885, and in the intervening years new phases of the subject have been developed, notably on the side of state regulation. Professor Raper traces the historical development of railway transportation, not for the sake of the antiquarian, but solely to throw light upon the present problems of railway management and regulation. In the final chapter the author considers the reasons and methods, as well as the history of state operation, in the representative countries of Belgium, Austria, Italy, France, and Germany.

¹Die Geistige Hebung Der Volksmassen in England. By Ernst Schultze. Munich and Berlin: R. Oldenbourg. 177 pp. 96 cents.

²Volksbildung Und Volkswohlfahrt in England. By Ernst Schultze. Munich and Berlin: R. Oldenbourg. 205 pp. \$1.08.

³Die Gartenstadtbewegung in England. By Architekt Berlepsch-Valendäs. Munich and Berlin: R. Oldenbourg. 190 pp. \$1.08.

⁴Der Prae-Raphaelismus in England. By Hans W. Singer. Munich and Berlin: R. Oldenbourg. 126 pp. 90 cents.

⁵Railroad Finance. By Frederick A. Cleveland and Fred Wilbur Powell. D. Appleton & Co. 463 pp. \$2.50.

⁶Railway Transportation. By Charles Lee Raper. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 331 pp. \$1.50.

Somewhat broader in its scope is "The American Transportation Question,"⁷ by Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the *Railway Age Gazette* and lecturer on transportation at the Northwestern University. In Mr. Dunn's view the transportation problem has three vitally important factors: "rates, service, and financial return." While it is true that the railway has a right to exact, and the public to require, fair and reasonable rates, it is also true that such rates will be fixed, to a great extent, by the service given for them and by the financial return received by the owners of the road. Mr. Dunn holds, therefore, that neither of these three factors can be intelligently or equitably considered except with reference to the other two. He discusses the principle of railroad rate-making, both from the point of view of cost of service and from that of value of the service. He suggests methods for preventing discrimination between shippers, and in two concluding chapters points out some of the obstacles to the successful government regulation of railroads. There is also an interesting chapter on "Inland Waterways as Regulators of Railway Rates."

An almost forgotten figure in the history of American railroad development is the Bostonian, John M. Forbes, who, in the middle of the last century, shaped the policy of the most important railway lines of the Middle West. Forbes made a plucky fight to maintain the integrity of his road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, as against the schemes of certain men, who, besides being directors of the road, were interested in a construction company engaged in building roads allied to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Mr. Forbes' letters, which describe the methods of these financiers, are now published for the first time.⁸ It is an interesting and important episode in the railroad development of the country.

In a series of prize essays which owes its existence to the generosity of Messrs. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, of Chicago, one of the recently published monographs is devoted to the subject of freight classification.⁹ The author, Mr. J. F. Strombeck, adopting the scientific method of treatment, shows how the economic laws apply to classification of freight, while at the same time he makes use of terms and illustrations that can be understood and appreciated by the layman. He reminds the reader that freight rates have not as yet been reduced to an

⁷The American Transportation Question. By Samuel O. Dunn. D. Appleton & Co. 290 pp. \$1.50.

⁸An American Railroad Builder: John Murray Forbes. By Henry Greenleaf Pearson. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 195 pp. por. \$1.25.

⁹Freight Classification. By J. F. Strombeck. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 131 pp. \$1.

exact science, and hence that no general and positive rules can be made. Each case must be considered by itself.

Another volume in this prize series is Mr. Harold G. Moulton's "Waterways Versus Railways."¹ The inland waterways movement in this country,

taken in connection with the approaching completion of the Panama Canal, has given rise to a renewed discussion of the rival claims of waterways and railways under modern transportation conditions. The comparative advantages of the two systems are clearly set forth by Mr. Moulton. In its scope this book covers the transportation system of Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, and the United States, with a detailed investigation of the Erie Canal, the Ohio River, and the Lakes-to-Gulf waterway projects in this country. Mr. Moulton's conclusions as regards the comparative costs of railroad and canal transportation are contrary to the popular conception. He believes that

only in case of very short canals which connect long stretches of naturally navigable waters is there any economic justification for canals at the present time. In the case of rivers, which, he admits, may be at times somewhat different, he still contends that so long as the cost of canalization amounts to forty, sixty, or a hundred thousand dollars a mile, it belongs in the same category as the canal. The Mississippi, for example, he refuses to consider as a natural highway of commerce.

Still another interesting contribution to the series is Mr. Edwin F. Clapp's description of "The Navigable Rhine."² In this essay the writer traces the development of the Rhine's commerce, analyzes some of the causes of commercial prosperity on the Rhine, presents well-digested statistics of the Rhine's traffic in the year 1907, and makes comparison of water with railway rates. In his final chapter he contrasts the Rhine and the Mississippi to the great disadvantage of the latter as regards the traffic organization of the two rivers.

DISCUSSIONS OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

"THE New Immigration"³ is the title given to Dr. Peter Roberts' study of the industrial and social life of peoples emigrating to America from the countries of Southeastern Europe.

The Newest Americans

We do not realize, perhaps, the vastness of this new migration. These Southeastern Europeans first appeared in America in the early eighties of the last century. At first few in number, they steadily increased, and by 1896 formed a majority of immigrants from the old world. During the past ten years they have formed about 75 per cent. of European immigrants to the United States. Prior to 1880 almost the entire emigration from the old to the new world had been made up of men from Northwestern Europe. Dr. Roberts attempts, in the present volume, to picture these new peoples at work, in their homes, and in their social life in this country. Therefore, while conceding that a knowledge of economic conditions and social life in the countries whence we get our immigrants is important, Dr. Roberts maintains that it is of far greater importance to know how the immigrants are treated when they enter, the part they play in our industries, the way they live in American cities, and what all this means to America.

"The Conservation of the Child"⁴ is the apt title given to a manual of clinical psychology presenting the examination and treatment of backward children, by Dr. Arthur Holmes, of the

Child Welfare

University of Pennsylvania. This book describes the management and workings of a psychological clinic. It offers a practical guide to the psycho-clinician, and at the same time, extends its discussion of retarded children far enough to make it valuable and interesting to the

teacher, physician, or any one else interested in child welfare. This is the tenth volume in Lippincott's Educational Series, edited by Superintendent Martin G. Brumbaugh, of the Philadelphia public schools.

It must be admitted that the newsboy and boot-black have, to a great extent, been ignored in the general movement for child welfare. In a little book entitled "Child Labor in City Streets,"⁵ Dr. Edward N. Clopper, who is Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee for the Mississippi Valley, reviews some of the problems and conditions surrounding these waifs of our city streets, deals with the effects of these conditions, and outlines the possible remedies through regulation. So little of a scientific character has been written on this subject that Dr. Clopper's effort to summarize the facts should be welcomed by all members of the community who are at all interested in improving the lot of these neglected child laborers.

In the Chautauqua Home Reading Series for 1912 the noteworthy volume is Prof. Frederic Austin Ogg's "Social Progress in Contemporary

Europe's Social Progress

Europe."⁶ As Dr. Ogg very aptly phrases it in his "Foreword," the volume is an attempt "to explain with succinctness those aspects of European social development since the later eighteenth century, which, by common acceptance, seems to possess enduring significance." It will be admitted upon even a cursory examination that Dr. Ogg has succeeded in presenting a compact mass of information marshaled in convincing impressiveness and useful way. His painstaking scholarship has made a valuable contribution to the social and economic literature of the year. A bibliography is appended.

¹Waterways Versus Railways. By Harold G. Moulton. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 468 pp. \$2.

²The Navigable Rhine. By Edwin F. Clapp. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 134 pp. \$1.

³The New Immigration. By Peter Roberts. Macmillan Company. 386 pp., ill. \$1.00.

⁴The Conservation of the Child. By Arthur Holmes. J. B. Lippincott Co. 345 pp., ill. \$1.25.

⁵Child Labor in City Streets. By Edward N. Clopper. Macmillan Company. 280 pp. \$1.25.

⁶Social Progress in Contemporary Europe. By Frederic Austin Ogg. Chautauqua, N. Y.: The Chautauqua Press. 368 pp. \$1.50.

BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCE

WHATEVER may be said about the qualities of his statesmanship, there can be no doubt of the purity and loftiness of the patriotism and devotion of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, first Provisional

China's
Modern Leader

President of the Chinese Republic. Dr. Sun labored for more than twenty-five years at the groundwork of the new régime, and it is to his untiring devotion that the success of the republican idea in China must be chiefly credited. We have had fragmentary magazine and newspaper accounts of Dr. Sun's achievements, even some brief biographical sketches. We now have an intimate narrative of his life¹ in its relation to the awakening of China, by Dr. James Cantlie, formerly Dean of the College of Medicine, Hong Kong, and C. Sheridan Jones. Dr. Cantlie has been one of the personal friends of the Chinese patriot for many years, and knew by personal knowledge those intimate facts connected with his career that make us see the man himself in this little biography. Dr. Sun is characterized, the biographer tells us, by strength of character, earnestness of purpose, and modesty of mind. We have already, in this REVIEW, had occasion to speak of his principal achievements. At present, as we noted in our editorial pages last month, he is engaged in a gigantic scheme to modernize China, industrially and commercially, by the construction of extensive railroad systems.

Anson Burlingame's important part in promoting the advent of the Chinese nation among the



ANSON BURLINGAME
(The American diplomat who secured for China a place in world diplomacy)

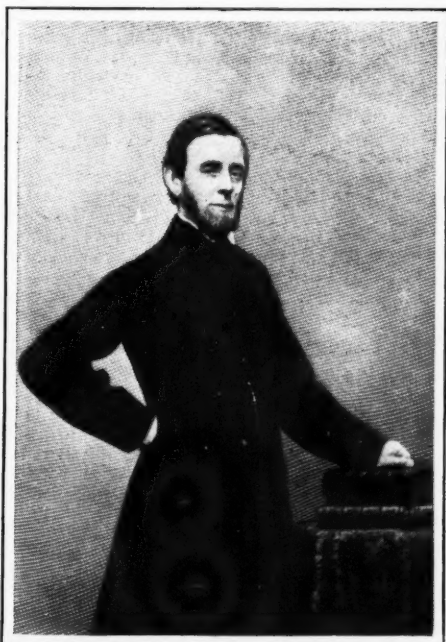
world powers is ably presented by Frederick Wells Williams, of Yale University, in one of the season's new books.² Too little credit has been given to this sturdy American, who, in a day when Yankee diplomacy had won slight recognition anywhere in the world, was instrumental in bringing to China that conception of international relations which had its outcome in later years in what is known as the open-door principle proposed as a symbol for the unification of outside interests when China threatened to become a derelict among nations.

A memoir of George Palmer Putnam, that representative American publisher of the old school, together with the record of the earlier years of the publishing house that he founded, *An Early Advocate of International Copyright* has only recently come from the Putnam press.³ The memoir itself was originally prepared by Mr. George Haven Putnam for private circulation in the family circle. The present volume retains those portions of the earlier narrative having to do with matter that should possess interest for the general public. The elder Putnam was a pioneer in furthering the movement for international copyright between the United States and Europe, having begun his work in that cause as early as 1837. From that date until the year of his death, 1872, Mr. Putnam was the secretary of each successive copyright league or association that was formed in this country. In this volume are included several papers presenting Mr. Putnam's reminiscences, together with an

¹Sun Yat-sen and the Awakening of China. By Dr. James Cantlie and C. Sheridan Jones. Fleming H. Revell Co. 240 pp., ill. \$1.25.

²Anson Burlingame and the First Chinese Mission to Foreign Powers. By Frederick Wells Williams. Charles Scribner's Sons. 370 pp., por. \$2.

³George Palmer Putnam: A Memoir. By George Haven Putnam. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 476 pp., por. \$2.50.



GEORGE PALMER PUTNAM
(The veteran publisher who for more than a third of a century fought for international copyright)



CARICATURE OF COUNT DE LESSEPS, THE CANAL DIGGER
(From the "Intimate Memoirs of Napoleon III")

article contributed by him to the *Knickerbocker* in 1861, in which he gives an account of his experiences in the first battle of Bull Run.

It has been said of John Lavery that, being an Irishman, he and his work have prospered in an Irish manner—as emigrants. "They travel far together and they are leaders in the strife of art." Early in his career, Mr. Lavery secured the favorable verdict of London art galleries. He has already been invited to contribute portraits of himself to the famous Uffizi gallery in Florence.¹ He has also painted royalty. The volume which Dana Estes has brought out contains a biographical sketch with appropriate reproductions of the work of the artist by Walter Shaw-Sparrow. There are many reproductions, most of them in color.

A good deal of personal human flavor attaches to "The Intimate Memoirs of Napoleon III"² which have been published in English for the first time by Little, Brown & Co. These memoirs, in two volumes, are the personal reminiscences of the Emperor and man by the late Baron D'Ambès, and they are based on the private diary of this lifelong and intimate friend of the French monarch. Of course, the name is a pseudonym. The work is put together apparently without any great effort at coherence.

¹ John Lavery and His Work. By Walter Shaw-Sparrow. Dana Estes. 209 pp., ill. \$3.50.

² Intimate Memoirs of Napoleon III. 2 vols. By Baron D'Ambès. Translated by A. R. Allinson. Little, Brown & Co. 826 pp., ill. \$6.

Incidents, conversations and reflections are jotted down as they occurred to the writer, together with letters, documents, newspaper cuttings and other data. The very rambling character of the memoirs, however, tends to make the picture of the warm-hearted, weak Emperor stand out more clearly. The two volumes, edited and translated from the French by A. R. Allinson, supply an enormous mass of first-hand material for the study of the career and character of one of the most enigmatical figures of modern history. The work is copiously illustrated.

Another volume of reminiscences treating of the same period and singularly confirming some of the references to Paris in 1870 which appear in the

An American volume on Napoleon III is "In the Woman in the Courts of Memory,"³ being the memoirs of Madam De Hegermann Lindencrone. Madam Lindencrone is the wife of the Danish Minister to Germany. She was formerly Miss Lily Greenough, of Cambridge, Mass. Her first husband was Charles Moulton, an American banker in Paris at the time of the Second Empire. These reminiscences are made up from letters written between 1858 and 1875. The volume is illustrated.

A very handsomely printed and bound holiday work, in three volumes, is "The Pioneer Mothers of America,"⁴ which has been compiled and edited

Pioneer Women

by Harry Clinton Green and Mary Wolcott Green. The work is not a biographical dictionary, but, so the compilers assert, "an attempt to give history in narrative form, of the notable women of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods." The volumes are sumptuously illustrated.

In his book, "Women in the Making of America,"⁵ Mr. H. Addington Bruce has attempted to give an historical review of the part played by women in the development of the United States from the time of the first settlement to the present time. This work also is illustrated.

The life of Sir Walter Raleigh, the most boyish hero of history, written for all sorts of people, but especially for boys, has been given us by John Buchan.⁶ Raleigh's heart was always young and he never lost his general interest in life. This phase of the great adventurer has not, perhaps, been sufficiently touched upon. Mr. Buchan has a swiftly moving, picturesque style, well suited to his subject. He thinks Raleigh was one of the most effective characters of history. The British Empire to-day, he tells us, in his introductory chapter, and the Republic of the United States, are alike built on Raleigh's dreams. This sketch of the fascinating Elizabethan courtier, soldier, sailor, explorer, statesman, scholar, and poet is illustrated in a new and fanciful way with full-page color pictures so generous that they extend over all the margin.

³ In the Courts of Memory. By Madam De Hegermann Lindencrone. Harper & Brothers. 449 pp., ill. \$2.

⁴ The Pioneer Mothers of America. 3 vols. Compiled and edited by Harry Clinton Green and Mary Wolcott Green. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1,516 pp., ill. \$12.

⁵ Women in the Making of America. By H. Addington Bruce. Little, Brown & Co. 257 pp., ill. \$1.50.

⁶ Sir Walter Raleigh. By John Buchan. Henry Holt & Co. 236 pp., ill. \$1.50.

TWENTIETH-CENTURY PHILOSOPHY

IN his "Main Currents of Modern Thought,"¹ now made available to American readers by an excellent translation, Prof. Rudolf Eucken of Jena, winner of the Nobel prize for literature in 1908, has sought to grasp the specific character of our own age through a study of its central problems in the light of the historical development of humanity. The work constitutes at once a masterly analysis and a valuable guide for sincere seekers after truth. Among the subjects discussed in a singularly lucid and direct manner are idealism and realism, monism and dualism, evolution, civilization, Socialism, personality and character, freedom of the will, and the value of life. Prof. Eucken finds our age far from decrepit, but "essentially incomplete," and the main cause of its confused and restless character he seeks in the fact that we have acquired more knowledge than, so far, we have been able to assimilate. The remedy he sees in a passing from the "prevailing devotion to the external world to more personal and inner life and more inner independence."

Prof. Harald Höffding, of Copenhagen, is now widely recognized as one of the foremost synthetic

thinkers of the present time, the value of his work springing less from originality than from his wonderful ability to grasp and correlate the ideas of other men. It would be hard to find a better history or interpretation of the many thought currents entering into our own life conception than the little volume just issued under the title of "A Brief History of Modern Philosophy."² Beginning with the philosophy of the Renaissance, it takes us right up to the present hour almost, with the inclusion of such recent thinkers as Mach and Eucken, Jamès and Bergson. Biographical data are added to the pithy characterizations of the philosophers reviewed, and while the treatment has been kept strictly historical in the main, there is enough of criticism to suggest the principal merits and shortcomings of each individual contribution to the great common store of thought. The book is one that needs badly to be read in this country, where the general preoccupation with the concrete details of living produces a certain contempt for those abstract generalizations without which any knowledge of the underlying laws of life cannot be possible.

¹Main Currents of Modern Thought. By Rudolf Eucken. Translated by Meyrick Booth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 488 pp. \$4 net.

²A Brief History of Modern Philosophy. By Dr. Harald Höffding. Authorized translation by Charles Finley Sanders. New York: The Macmillan Company. 324 pp. \$1.60 net.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

The Story of the Bronx. By Stephen Jenkins. Putnam. 451 pp., ill. \$3.50.

True Tales of Arctic Heroism in the New World. By A. W. Greely. Scribners. 451 pp., ill. \$1.50.

New Trails in Mexico. By Carl Lumholtz. Scribners. 411 pp., ill. \$5.

Pilgrim Life in the Middle Ages. By Sidney Heath. Houghton Mifflin. 352 pp., ill. \$3.

Science of the Sea. Edited by G. Herbert Fowler. Dutton. 452 pp., ill. \$2.

The World We Live In. By George Stuart Fullerton. Macmillan. 293 pp. \$1.50.

Plutarch's Nicias and Alcibiades. By Bernadotte Perrin. Scribner's. 335 pp. \$2.

Mornings with Masters of Art. (Chautauqua Home Reading Series for 1912.) By H. H. Powers. The Chautauqua Press. 461 pp., ill.

The Spirit of French Letters. (Chautauqua Home Reading Series for 1912.) By Mabel S. C. Smith. 374 pp.

Home Life in Germany. (Chautauqua Home Reading Series for 1912.) By Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick. The Chautauqua Press. 337 pp.

The Life of Ellen H. Richards. By Caroline L. Hunt. Boston: Whitcomb & Barrows. 328 pp., ill. \$1.50.

John Hancock the Picturesque Patriot. By Lorenzo Sears. Little, Brown. 351 pp., por. \$1.50.

The Counsel Assigned. By Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. 43 pp. 50 cents.

The Union of South Africa. By W. Basil Worsford. Little, Brown. 530 pp., ill. \$3.

Elementary Principles of Economics. By Irving Fisher. Macmillan. 531 pp., ill. \$2.

The Control of Trusts. By John Bates Clark and John Maurice Clark. Macmillan. 202 pp. \$1.

An Introduction to the History of Life Assurance. By A. Fingland Jack. Dutton. 263 pp. \$2.50.

Essentials of International Public Law. By Amos S. Hershey. Macmillan. 588 pp. \$1.

Public Speaking: Principles and Practice. By Irvah Lester Winter. Macmillan. 398 pp. \$2.

A Tale of Two Conventions. By William Jennings Bryan. Funk & Wagnalls. 307 pp. \$1.

Better Schools. By B. C. Gregory. Macmillan. 283 pp. \$1.25.

Teaching in School and College. By William Lyon Phelps. Macmillan. 186 pp. \$1.

Fires. By Wilfrid Wilson Gibson. Macmillan. 175 pp. \$1.25.

British Poems. Edited by Percy Adams Hutchison. Scribners. 528 pp.

Shakespeare's Wit and Humor. By William R. Lawson. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. 315 pp. \$1.25.

The Torpedo Under the Ark. "Ibsen and Women." By Ellen Key. Translated by Mamah Bouton Borthwick. Chicago: The Ralph Fletcher Seymour Co. 28 pp.

Woman in Modern Society. By Earl Barnes. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 257 pp. \$1.25.

FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

EVEN to begin to understand a subject one must give it close attention, and few of us have the time to do that. So it would not be at all surprising if the average man and woman, not excluding those who are intelligent in business affairs, were confused by all the talk about the so-called "Money Trust" into supposing that almost every bank, banker, and dealer in securities were part of some dim, shadowy system which controls the financial destinies of the nation. Most of us do not care a rap about "financial destinies," but there are many busy, earnest men and women who invest their savings in bonds and stocks and who would not like to believe that the gentlemen from whom they purchase securities are dominated by a "Money Trust," or any other kind of a trust.

Disgruntled financiers, lawyers with political ambitions, and professional magazine writers and newspaper reporters, as well as politicians, have recently "discovered" with great hullabaloo a by no means novel fact, namely, that large corporations rarely issue big blocks of bonds without the help of a comparatively few underwriting houses, mostly situate in New York City. But it does not follow by any means that the dealer who distributes securities directly to the individual investor is necessarily a trust-ridden or dependent being. Perhaps he prefers to be on amicable terms with the great international underwriting and syndicating houses, but this does not prevent him from competing in the liveliest way for customers with other investment dealers.

In no business is there more active and intelligent competition than in investment banking and this competition has largely taken the form of improving the service which the investor receives. Reliable dealers in an effort to increase their operations have, by way of recent illustration, adopted the plan of appealing to investors of classified ages. The man of thirty obviously wants a different investment from that which would be most suitable for the man of sixty or the woman of forty. For the younger man, future appreciation in price should occupy a relatively higher rank than with the elder buyer who could usually afford to sacrifice price enhancement and convertibility for perfect safety and good

income. This is a simple matter, requiring no highly technical knowledge to state or understand, but even well educated investors often overlook considerations which it is the business of the reputable dealer to attend to.

Much has been written about the recently formed Investment Bankers Association of America, but not enough attention has been called to the fact that its president is a Chicago banker, and that New York does not preponderate in its membership and official staff. If there is a Money Trust, most citizens would locate its headquarters in the metropolis. There has always existed much prejudice against the great financial institutions of New York. One reason the financial fakir and swindler has been able to dispose of so many worthless stocks has been this prejudice against Wall Street, which unfortunately included the reputable bankers. But the number of high-grade investment dealers is increasing so rapidly in the West and their influence in the national organization is so substantial that the feeling against these men as a class is sure to grow less as their habitat ceases to be solely in this city. More and more of the "financing" of public-utility and industrial companies is being done by Middle Western bankers,—a development which makes for competition and operates against sectional prejudice.

It does not always appear that the ability to save money and the ability wisely to invest it go together. But recent advices from Switzerland show that in ten years the amount of deposits in savings banks per capita has increased from \$59.64 to \$86.46, while there has been decided improvement in quality in at least one important class of securities purchased. "Swiss investors," writes Consul-General R. E. Mansfield from Zurich, "have been imposed upon in a great many instances, especially in the shares and bonds of new industrial concerns and mining companies, offered by clever promoters, which resulted in a prejudice against foreign securities in general and American securities in particular. But in the past few years the business has assumed a more conservative form, and investors now have an opportunity to obtain desirable securities through reliable local bankers and brokers, who offer to their cus-

tomers every facility for investigation and obtaining reliable information concerning the properties back of the bonds and shares they are offering. The result has been a general improvement in the market, and a decided increase in the sale of the better class of American securities in Switzerland.

Theory and practice coincide in teaching the rashness of investing in new or untried ventures. In this department last month was briefly related the story of the marvelous stock profits which dissolution of the old Standard Oil combination had effected. But extreme caution was advised in purchasing these shares until at least a year's time had elapsed. In the last month up to the date of this writing there have been many violent declines in these stocks, in one case extending to 200 points. Several of the stocks have risen, but the declines have been more striking and numerous.

No one can gainsay the basic importance of the petroleum industry, and the same statement may be made in regard to the automobile business. But it does not follow, in the present stage of the Standard Oil companies or the various automobile manufacturing concerns, that investment capital is

well placed therein. The man who can afford to take a big risk in return for the possibility of a 20 per cent. income is the man to supply the capital, and in thus placing his money he is a business man or a speculator, not an investor. Telegraphic despatches have just told of a \$1,000,000 stock dividend in addition to the regular quarterly 2½ per cent., which the Chalmers Motor Company has declared to its shareholders. But in the same paper were items about the bankruptcy of the Knox Automobile Company, and the Thomas Motor Car Company. A day later came tentative plans of reorganization of the big United States Motor Company, whose ignominious failure brought heavy losses to so many.

In 1899 there were manufactured \$4,748,000 worth of automobiles in this country, while in 1910 the output was valued at \$249,202,000. These census figures indicate how the industry has grown. Perhaps when its growth has ceased to be of the mushroom variety, and when efficiency in shop work has taken the place of the present mad rush to turn out cars at any cost, then it may be possible to recommend the securities of automobile companies as reasonably safe investments.

TYPICAL INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

No. 399. ONE WOMAN'S INVESTMENTS

I have invested in Southern New England Telephone shares, New York, New Haven & Hartford stock, the shares of a national bank in a New England manufacturing city, and in real estate mortgages. In three different Eastern savings banks I have several thousand dollars, bringing 4 per cent. Should I invest some of this money? If so, what are the best things, in your judgment? Would you buy municipal, or industrial bonds, or preferred stock? Tradition favored savings banks in our family, but I bought the New Haven and Telephone stocks. Did I choose well?

Your last question we should be inclined to answer at once in the affirmative, so far as the telephone stock is concerned. But as for New Haven, we think that only the future can give an accurate measure of your judgment. Possibly, we may not be telling you anything you do not already know, when we point out that for the last two or three fiscal years, the New Haven has not been able to show net earnings sufficiently large to cover entirely the requirements of its 8 per cent. dividends. Indeed, the road's management has been subjected to some pretty severe criticism for its financial policies, in general, and incidentally, for maintaining the 8 per cent. rate, while it continued to report deficits, which for a younger and less respected company, would have been considered more or less alarming. A short while ago there were frequent rumors that the management was beginning to see that it might be good business on its part, if the dividend disbursements were made at a lower rate; but these rumors were persistently, and officially denied, until more recently, a decided upward trend in the road's earnings has

served to furnish less current excuse for them. While there seem to be, still, a good many uncertainties in the situation, the belief prevails that no change will be made in the New Haven's dividend policy, at least in the immediate future. You might withdraw for investment a part of the money you have on deposit in the savings banks at 4 per cent., leaving, however, a sufficient amount—perhaps half—to fall back upon, in case you should happen to need "ready cash." On the part withdrawn, you should find little difficulty in increasing the income by approximately 1 per cent., and still be assured as to its safety. Industrial bonds, with few exceptions, and preferred stocks, as a class, are more suitable for an active business man than for a woman. Municipal bonds would do very well for your purposes although it would be difficult for you to find much of a choice among such securities, selling on a 5 per cent. basis of yield. Railroad bonds that yield over 4½ per cent. are, for the most part second grade, and to a certain extent speculative. A type of high grade security, however, to which you might advantageously turn at this time is that represented by first mortgage bonds on well established public service corporation enterprises. We suggest your investigating the offerings of responsible bankers in this field of investment.

No. 400. PARCEL POST AND THE EXPRESS COMPANIES

I should appreciate having your opinion as to what effect the Parcel Post law will have on the earnings of the express

companies, particularly the American Express Company, whose stock is now paying 12 per cent., and selling at about 200. I understand the American has a large surplus, but do not know what proportion it bears to the capital stock.

To attempt to express a definite opinion on this question now would be largely a matter of guesswork. You may have noticed that since the Parcel Post law was passed by Congress, the claim has been put forward by the companies that this change in the Government's postal policies will benefit, rather than injure, the express business. Some justification for this claim might be found, if there were any assurance that the Parcel Post experiment would be extended no further than is contemplated by the Bourne bill. In other words, it seems reasonable to expect that, as the companies contend, the present system will leave them practically the sole operators in the strictly commercial field,—a large and profitable one. But, if, as many competent observers are prone to believe, the present law turns out to be only a step in a new direction, the limit of which will be the extension of the Parcel Post to a point where it will embrace most of the express business as now conducted, the ultimate effect upon the earnings of the companies is perfectly obvious. It does not seem likely, however, that, if such extension is undertaken, it will be other than a gradual one; and we think, therefore, that holders of express companies' securities have little, if any, immediate cause for serious concern. A company like the American Express Company should, it seems to us, be able to stand its ground for a considerable time. In this connection, consider the fact that the company is earning at present the equivalent of about 25 per cent. on its capital stock, or more than twice the amount required to pay the 12 per cent. dividend. This margin may be reduced somewhat under the new schedule of rates, prescribed a short time ago by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but in all probability it will continue a substantial one. The report of the American's earnings for the fiscal year ended on June 30, last is not available at the time of writing, but during the previous year, the company added some two millions and a quarter to its profit and loss surplus, bringing the total of that item up to \$20,758,071, or more than \$2,750,000 in excess of the outstanding capital stock.

NO. 401. HOW TO INTERPRET DIVIDEND NOTICES

Will you kindly explain how, in reading a notice of dividend payment, I can tell when a stock sells "ex-dividend." Is there a different meaning implied when the notice reads, "payable to stock of record July 15," for example, from when it says, "books close July 15"? Also, if a dividend is payable, a stock sells "ex-dividend," or books close at a date falling on a Sunday or holiday, what is the rule?

The same meaning is implied in both of these phrases, generally, although they cannot always be used synonymously because some corporations do not "close their books." Those which do not,

however, usually state so specifically in the dividend notice. Take as an illustration of the meaning of both phrases the form used by one large industrial company, reading in part as follows: "The board of directors has this day declared from net profits, a quarterly dividend, etc., . . . payable October 31, 1912, to stockholders of record at 3 p. m., on Friday, October 11, 1912. The transfer books will close at 3 p. m. on Friday, October 11, 1912, and reopen at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, October 16, 1912." The rules of the New York Stock Exchange provide "that on the day of the closing of the books of a corporation for a dividend upon its shares, all transactions in the shares for cash shall be "dividend on" up to the time officially designated for the closing for transfer; and that all transactions on the day of closing the books may be "for cash," deliverable the same day, rather than on the day following, as is usual, in order that the buyer may get the dividend. All transactions on the day of closing, other than "for cash" shall be "ex-dividend. Should the closing of the books fall upon a Sunday, or upon any holiday or half holiday observed by the Exchange, transactions on the preceding business day, other than "for cash," shall be "ex-dividend."

NO. 402. MISSOURI PACIFIC

Would you advise the purchase of Missouri Pacific stock at present prices?

It does not come within the province of this department to give advice on such matters. We can merely suggest that the purchase of Missouri Pacific at the present time would be speculation, not investment. In the opinion of the best authorities on railroad matters, dividends on the stock are a long way off. Among the first questions for the speculative buyer to ask himself, therefore, would seem to be: Can I afford to have my capital employed indefinitely without income? Meanwhile, what are the chances that the stock may go up in market price? Here are a few suggestions that might help you to answer these, or similar, questions for yourself. Missouri Pacific is a railroad property of admittedly great potentialities. Unfortunately, it had been operating for a good many years under the serious handicap of bad management, financial and otherwise. But conditions in these respects were recently changed. The road now has the benefit of an extremely capable and hard working executive; and in addition to that, it has enlisted new and stronger financial backing. However, it is more or less of an open secret that those who are engaged in working out the property's future expect that their task will take a long time to accomplish—from three to five years, at best—and what is more important, still, it is obvious that it is going to take a lot of money, no inconsiderable part of which will have to come out of earnings, thus precluding any distribution of profits to shareholders.

